

# THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                      |         |                |         |
|----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| England .....        | July 31 | Hankow .....   | Aug. 31 |
| San Francisco, ..... | " 31    | Yokohama.....  | " 31    |
| Hongkong .....       | Sept. 1 | Nagasaki ..... | " 31    |
| Tientsin .....       | Aug. 29 | Foochow .....  | Sept. 1 |

Shanghai mail advices of 25th July were received in London on the 1st September.

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## The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1891.

MR. HSUEH FU-CHENG's memorials to the Throne on the subjects of the appointments of Chinese Consuls abroad, and the admission of the foreign representatives at Peking to audience of the Emperor, which have been recently translated by the *Daily Press*, have their interest enhanced by the career of the writer. He was for many years private Secretary to Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, and is the author of a volume of essays on International Relations. He was Taotai at Ningpo during the Franco-Chinese troubles, and there mixed constantly with foreigners, and for over two years he has been Minister to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. His first memorial is especially directed to the necessity of appointing Chinese consuls at "different places in the Southern Seas," by which he means Indo-China, Malaysia, the Dutch and Spanish Colonies to the south of eastern Asia, and Australia. He refers to the commission sent out by Chang Chih-tung, which reported that on the whole the Chinese were very well treated in the British possessions, though he repeats that Admiral Ting, on his cruise to the south last year, had visited Penang, Malacca, Johore, Pahang, Selangor, and Perak, "and that the Chinese traders at one and all of these places had clustered imploringly round him on account of the insults and fleeing they had to endure." Even to strengthen his argument we should hardly have expected Mr. Hsüeh to quote Admiral Ting as an authority; and indeed his report is fully contradicted later on.

Mr. Hsüeh makes some remarks on the extraterritorial jurisdiction of foreign consuls in China, which was

allowed "owing to China's having been ignorant of foreign affairs when the first treaties were made;" and he of course does not expect that similar privileges will be granted to Chinese consuls abroad. Where they are most wanted is, in the Dutch and Spanish colonies at Deli, Samarang, Batavia and Manila, and in the English and French possessions at Saigon, Tongking, Hongkong, Australia, and Rangoon. We need not follow Mr. Hsüeh into his considerations of the way in which the expenses of these new consulates are to be met; their great value will be, that they will encourage Chinese enterprise abroad, and promote the influx into China of the savings of her emigrants, whereby chiefly the steady drain of silver from China, the result of her foreign commerce, is counterbalanced. This is an argument which never appeals to Peking in vain; if a memorialist can only introduce the drain of Chinese silver, he is certain of attention. The poppy should be encouraged in China to stop the drain of Chinese silver; for the same reason special attention should be paid to tea and silk cultivation, and to the founding of cotton manufactories, ironworks, etc., etc.; and now the same argument is used to recommend the establishment of Chinese consulates abroad. Mr. Hsüeh is under no delusions as to the difficulties the proposition will encounter at the Circumlocution Offices in Europe: "The Foreign Office will plead that it must consult the Colonial office; the Colonial office will plead that the officials and people object to it. We may have to write our pens' nibs off and talk our tongues' tips off and yet it may all be of no avail. . . . But the first thing is to make up our minds definitely, and for all of us at home and abroad to adhere to it firmly and with one accord advancing step by step, and taking measures as opportunity may suggest, when we shall gradually bring things round to our object. When a consul was first appointed to Singapore for instance the British Foreign Office discouraged it to the utmost of their power, and there was an immense hullabaloo at the time, but since then there has been no complaint whatever." It was for this reason that Mr. Hsüeh recommended the appointment of Mr. Tso Ping-lung, the Singapore consul, to Hongkong, an appointment actually agreed to by our government, and then withdrawn. We must make one more extract from

Mr. Hsüeh's memorial, because it does justice to British colonial administration, and shows that the writer has gained his information from informants who have kept their eyes open:—

"Your servant will humbly observe that of the Colonies of Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain, it is in those of Holland and Spain that Chinese are most oppressively treated, and where there are the greatest objections raised to our appointing consuls: next come France, and Great Britain last. Holland and Spain are both States which have seen better days, and the mainspring of their national prosperity now lies in their eastern colonies. The cultivation, mining, trade, tax-farming, &c., in those colonies is of necessity chiefly in the hands of Chinese; but the administration is not of a very luminous or awe-inspiring kind, nor are the wheels of government very efficacious in their movements. The foreign officials are often recruited from the broken-down colonist class, and they are very grasping and overbearing to Chinese. They put pressure on to make them become naturalised subjects, or they keep them under restraint as slaves, or they put obstacles in the way of their free movements to and fro, or they levy extortionate sums on their trade. If there were Chinese officials at hand to expostulate, all these matters might be to a certain extent remedied."

Mr. Hsüeh's second memorial recommends the Emperor to receive the foreign representatives at Peking in audience, and we see now what prompted the spontaneous desire of the young Emperor. He begins by recalling the old days when the English and French envoys used to go down to the Tsungli Yamèn and astonish the unfortunate Ministers by their war-dances. "Now, however," he says, "the situation is changed from what it used to be, and a more friendly feeling appears to subsist at the present moment: artful combinations have subsided, and unsettled cases have been to some extent cleared off. Your servant, in his social intercourse with the officials and gentry of England and France, has observed in their conversation a desire to be on good terms with China, and not to continue any more the old contemptuous style." There are various reasons, he says, for this change; one is, that China got out of her troubles with France without paying any indemnity; another that foreigners see that China is well armed and prepared, and is not to be bullied. Mr. Hsüeh then informs the Emperor that Chinese envoys abroad are extremely well treated. He instances his own case: "Since your servant arrived in England, apart from the audience to deliver his credentials, the Queen has invited him to one banquet, two balls, and two concerts, where he was very well treated in point of forms observed." He knows that there are precedents for receiving foreign Ministers without making them submit to the Chinese ceremonial, and it is amusing to see how he suggests that

China may save her 'face' in the matter. "And, as to the forms, orders can be given to the Tsungli Yamèn, before the envoys are summoned to audience, to tell them that they are free to use either Chinese forms or European forms exactly as they may each choose. In this way, although they will of course make use of Western forms, there will be no injury done to our ceremonial principles." Many are the arguments urged to induce the Emperor to grant the audience, and he is re-assured by being told that it is not customary to talk business at a formal audience: but there is one consideration put forward by Mr. Hsüeh, which evidently decided His Imperial Majesty to undergo the danger of meeting the dreaded foreigners face to face. It is this: "From what your servant has noticed lately in the English and French newspapers, he fears that a united firm demand is certain to be made, and it would therefore appear that some means of anticipating this demand should be devised." The Court saw the advantage of appearing to make freely a concession which it saw it could not much longer refuse; and thus Mr. Hsüeh dissipates the pleasant idea that the spontaneous offer of an audience sprang from the desire of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to show a liberality with which their Chinese advisers hardly sympathised.

### Summary of News.

The French mail of 25th July arrived here on the 29th ult., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Sydney*.

The English mail of 31st July arrived here shortly after noon to-day, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Cathay*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the *Djemnah*.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA  
DAILY NEWS."

### THE ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

London, 27th August.

The French squadron has sailed from England, and the visit has produced a very friendly feeling.

### THE FIGHT AT VALPARAISO.

London, 28th August.

The Chilean authorities report that the insurgents being between two fires were unable to re-embark and surrendered.

### OF COURSE.

London, 30th August.

The reported surrender of the insurgents is denied in telegrams from Lima.

### BAD HARVEST WEATHER AT HOME.

Continued heavy rains are ruining the crops in England and Ireland.

### GOOD NEWS FROM CHILE.

London, 31st August.

The insurgents captured Valparaiso on Thursday. Balmaceda is a fugitive and has lost all power. There is every prospect of peace in a few days.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

London, 1st September.

The *Standard* states that the relations between England and Turkey are very strained, owing to Lord Salisbury's reply to Rustem Pasha's overtures as to Egypt.

### PROMOTION FOR PRINCE GEORGE.

London, 2nd September.

It is reported that Prince George of Wales will be appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Anson*.

[The *Anson* is one of the new first-class twin-screw Battle Ships, of 10,600 tons, and 11,500 horse-power. She is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Loftus S. Jones, second in command of the Channel Squadron.—Ed.]

### PLAYING WITH FIRE.

French manœuvres on the German frontier of unequalled importance begin to-day.

### MORE RIOTING ON THE RIVER.

The following telegram was received in Shanghai on Wednesday evening:—

Ichang, 2nd Sept., 3.50 p.m.

Riot to-day at noon. Missions and all foreign property burnt. No lives lost. *Paohua* in port.

By special telegram to the "North-China Daily News."

### THE RIOT AT ICHANG.

We received last night from our Correspondent the following telegram:

Ichang, 3rd September, 6.15 p.m.

There was no warning of any trouble. The American and Catholic Missions, and Messrs. Cain's, Aldridge's, and Deans' houses are burned, and Mr. Cockburn's looted. The Franciscan Sisters, and one of the Fathers, are badly hurt. All are now on board the *Paohua*. The Customs are armed.

### GOLD PAYMENTS IN NEW YORK.

London, 14th August.

It is noticed in New York that business contracts stipulating that payments are to be made in gold are on the increase.

### THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS ON CREMATION.

The members of the Hygiene Commission have resolved to favour the proposal making it compulsory for all persons dying of infectious disease to be cremated.

### CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

15th August.

The corn markets on the Continent are greatly excited consequent on the abnormal rise in the price of rye, which is now dearer than wheat.

### ARMY MEDICAL RANK.

17th August.

A Royal Warrant has been issued relative to medical rank in the Army.

[The substantive ranks which this order grants are as under:—

|                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Surgeon Major-Gen. | Surgeon-Lieutenant-<br>Colonel. |
| Surgeon-Colonel.   | Surgeon-Major.                  |
| Brigade-Surgeon.   | Surgeon Captain.                |
|                    | Surgeon-Lieutenant.]            |



## SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The International Socialist Congress has been opened at Brussels, and the members have resolved to exclude the Anarchist delegates from taking part in the proceedings.—*Straits Times*.

## READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1891.

|       |    | Fahr. Thermometer. |       | Rainfall<br>in inches |
|-------|----|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
|       |    | Min.               | Max.  |                       |
| Aug.  | 28 | 74°.0              | 86°.9 | 0.03                  |
| "     | 29 | 74°.6              | 88°.3 | .....                 |
| "     | 30 | 74°.0              | 79°.4 | 2.79                  |
| "     | 31 | 74°.0              | 82°.5 | 2.07                  |
| Sept. | 1  | 76°.0              | 82°.0 | 0.60                  |
| "     | 2  | 72°.5              | 78°.8 | 3.29                  |
| "     | 3  | 66°.0              | 78°.2 | .....                 |

1890.

|       |    | Fahr. Thermometer. |       | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|-------|----|--------------------|-------|------------------------|
|       |    | Min.               | Max.  |                        |
| Aug.  | 28 | 78°.0              | 90°.4 | .....                  |
| "     | 29 | 77°.0              | 89°.2 | 0.84                   |
| "     | 30 | 71°.3              | 80°.6 | .....                  |
| "     | 31 | 68°.0              | 85°.5 | .....                  |
| Sept. | 1  | 73°.0              | 84°.0 | 0.13                   |
| "     | 2  | 65°.5              | 70°.0 | 0.72                   |
| "     | 3  | 69°.0              | 81°.5 | 1.03                   |

Sicawei weather report, 28th August: Yesterday the barometer began to rise at Tientsin. It remained at the normal height at Shanghai, where it is beginning to rise this morning. It remained at the ordinary height in the south. On the coast winds remained moderate, and variable in direction.—29th August: Yesterday the barometer rose at all the southern stations, and less markedly at Shanghai and Nagasaki. A light breeze, variable in direction, prevailed along the coast. Winds will continue light or moderate. Sunday, 30th August: Yesterday afternoon the barometer continued to fall at Shanghai, and the fall was greatly accentuated during the night. The same fall began to make itself felt yesterday at Foochow and in Japan.—31st August: Yesterday the barometer fell rapidly all along the China coast, at Manila and at Nagasaki. Winds remained light along the China coast and at Nagasaki yesterday morning; they were strong from S.S.W. at Manila. The centre of this vast depression appears to be over the Pacific, to the south of Japan.—1st September: Yesterday the barometer continued to fall at Hongkong and Manila, and remain low all along the south coast. At all stations winds were light or moderate. This morning the barometer has risen a little at Shanghai. Higher pressures prevailing over the north and Japan, a continuation of the upward movement may be expected.—2nd September, 11 a.m.: The typhoon coming from the S.E. must have reached the land about 10 o'clock. It will pass a little to the west of Shanghai.—3rd September, 10 a.m.—Yesterday the usual signals could not be given in time, telephonic communication between Shanghai and Sicawei having been interrupted before 6 a.m. According to observations at Foochow on the 1st received yesterday evening, the last typhoon passed a long way to the north of Formosa. It came in a straight line from S.E., reached the coast between 9 and 10 o'clock to the south of Shanghai, in the Hangchow Bay, curved round Shanghai and passed off to the N.N.E. or N.E. It should now be over the Yellow Sea not far from the Shantung Promontory. This morning the barometer is rising at Shanghai.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in August was 74°.6, the average maximum 87°.6, and the mean 81°.1, against 75°.54, 89°.21, and 82°.37 respectively, in the same month of 1890. The rainfall in August was 10.27 inches, and rain fell measurably on 15 days, against 3.52 inches and 12 days in August, 1891, and an average of 6.78 inches and 10 days for the nine years 1882-90.

Some further information as to the riot at Ichang is published this morning, apart from that contained in our leading article in another column. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have heard nothing from their Ichang agent with regard to any damage being done to the Company's property, and it seems probable that the attack was directed solely against foreign residences. These are in a row along the river bank. The two most prominent buildings in the small foreign settlement belong to the Roman Catholic Mission, of which Bishop Christiaens is the resident head. Under him are about a dozen foreign priests and nuns. Of these premises, one house, the furthest away from the city, is a fine new one. The other is at the city end, behind the China Merchants' godowns. Next to the latter (proceeding away from the city) are some small foreign houses occupied by the Customs staff; then comes the temple, used as a Custom House; then two houses built by Mr. Archibald Little; then the British Consulate, a Chinese house more or less altered and improved; then a house built by the late Captain Yankowsky, and occupied by the Rev. H. and Mrs. Sowerby, of the American Episcopal Mission; then a bungalow inhabited by the Rev. G. and Mrs. Cockburn, of the Church of Scotland Mission; then a house formerly occupied by a Customs employé; and finally the new Catholic Mission buildings already mentioned. Behind these, about a quarter of a mile away, is a camp usually containing about 200 soldiers. If the latter are still under the command of Brigadier-General Lo, they should have been of value in restraining the mob, as that officer has always had the reputation of being friendly to foreigners and of having his men well in hand. The foreign settlement is about a quarter of a mile from the walls of Ichang. The Taotai lives at Shansi, about 70 miles further down the river. In addition to the residences mentioned, the Church of Scotland Mission has, in the city, mission premises, which, being Chinese houses, have probably escaped. The *Kiangting*, which comes direct from Ichang, is due at Shanghai to-day, and will no doubt bring information as to the state of the place shortly before the riot broke out. Bishop Boone, of the American Episcopal Mission, left Shanghai last week on his annual visitation to Hankow and Ichang, but it is not known whether he has reached the latter place.

H.E. von Biegeleben, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Japan, China and Siam, has left Tokio for Peking, going *via* Corea. At Peking he is to present his credentials and be received in audience by the Emperor. He will then return to Japan *via* Shanghai.

We are very glad to read that the *Daily Press* learns from private advices that Mr. Chaloner Alabaster has no intention of retiring from the consular service.

The Tartar General Chi, having returned from audience at Peking, left Shanghai for his post at Canton by the *Kwanglee* on Sunday evening, the steamer having been detained to suit his convenience.

Fujun, a Mongol, lately Provincial Treasurer, has been appointed Governor of Shantung, and the regular promotion is kept up by the appointment of the Provincial Judge, Ts'ao Ping-ché, to the post vacated by Fujun. In Mr. Jordan's list the services of these two officials are given as follows:—

FUJUN, Mongol, Licentiate. Grain Intendant, Shantung. Judicial Commissioner, Hupeh, Sept. '86. Judicial Commissioner, Shantung, Dec. '86. Financial Commissioner, Shantung, April '90.

TS'AO PING-CHÉ, Kuangtung, Metropolitan Graduate '65. Taotai of the Ho-peh Circuit, Honan, June '87. Judicial Commissioner, Shantung, April '90.

Mr. Simpson Shaw is going home this week on leave, and Mr. E. B. Skatow has taken charge of the Chartered Bank of India, etc., here.

News has reached Shanghai of the death in July of Mr. A. Schroeder, of the Pharmacie de l'Union. The deceased left China some years ago and was known as a genial member of the community.

Advices from a traveller who has lately passed through Paoning and Wanhien in Szechuan, state that his party had an anxious time at the latter city. A plot had apparently been made by members of the Kolao K'ai to attack the city and raise a rebellion. Prompt and diligent measures were taken by the authorities, and a large number of alleged secret society men were decapitated, and order was preserved by the aid of a large contingent of soldiers, who fortunately arrived in time to frustrate the intended rising.

Our Newchwang correspondent recently mentioned that the body of the mate of the *Hainan* had been found in the Newchwang river. There appear to be some suspicious circumstances in connection with the mate's death, for there was a wound on the head, the fingers of both hands were cut, and his watch and chain were found on the inner side of the of the wall of a resident's compound, having apparently been thrown there by somebody. It is possible, however, that the body had been rifled after death, but that the finders, being afraid of the consequences, threw the watch and chain away.

Advices received from Hongkong dated 26th August state:—"Yesterday's settlements have been very bad indeed. In fact they can hardly be called settlements, since a lot of shares were not only not cleared, or delivered, but simply no differences paid, people being absolutely without any funds."

In reference to the Imuris Mines, Ltd., we are requested to state that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. J. Whittall & Co. in London, dated 27th instant:—

"Railway completed: shipments about middle next month."

The rainfall on Sunday in the settlement was 2.79 inches.

During the thunderstorm on Monday afternoon a house off Chapoo Road was struck by lightning. The electric current first struck the corrugated roof of the Electric Co.'s Works, the sound being like that of a lot of people hammering away at the roof with bamboos. The current or part of it then shot across Wuchang Road and struck the top of the end wall of a row of native houses, but without doing much damage. The remainder of the current went along a telephone wire and discharged in the Charge Room of the Hongkew Police Station.

In our Notes from Native Papers will be found a very interesting translation of the Imperial Decree on the death of Chang-yao.

Owing to the constant and heavy showers—over two inches of rain having fallen before 8 p.m. on Monday—only six tandems turned out on the French bund on Monday, and the intended drive was abandoned, the meet breaking off on the English bund.

We learn from the *Volunteer Record* that Captain Bright, S.V.C., came out 13th in the competition for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Bisley, making the good score of 89 out of a possible 110 at 200 and 600 yards. The China Cup was won easily by the Lanarkshire team.

The Sicawei Observatory has favoured us with a tracing of the path of Wednesday's typhoon, which was almost exactly the arc of a circle of which Shaweishan is the centre. It crossed the Hangchow Bay, coming from the sea through the channel, to the north of Chusan, passed west of the Sitai Hu, and just east of Soochow, then turned north and north-north-east, crossing the Yangtze near Tongchow, thence going off into the Yellow Sea in a N.N.E. direction.

A further examination of the scene of the fatal accident which occurred in Honan Road while Wednesday's gale was at its height, shows that the damage was caused

by the parapet portion of a fire wall being literally blown down and crashing through the roof and flooring. It carried away everything in its course and buried the unfortunate victims in the debris. The building damaged is one of a row of substantial two-storied shops, built 4 or 5 years ago, and the damage does not extend beyond that above stated.

The prizes won during the recent Police Shooting matches were presented on Monday afternoon by Captain Superintendent McEuen.

We acknowledge with thanks a file of the *Sydney Morning Herald* which has been sent us by the chief officer of the steamer *Airlie*. This is the first visit the *Airlie* has made to Shanghai.

The Shanghai Concrete Company have sent us a paperweight, smooth on one side and rugged on the other, as a sample of their production, which they write is much cheaper than cement or asphalt, and may be used for floors of dwellings, offices, wharves, footpaths, godowns, etc., etc., being when laid as hard as stone, and impervious to fire, water, and ants. The Municipal Council have had a foot-pavement of it laid down in the Foochow Road, between Fuhkien and Hoopoh Roads, which is a great success, and the Company has also received an order from the French Council.

The boat people on the Soochow Creek had rather an exciting time yesterday morning. The current was running down with great rapidity and a boat laden with bale and box goods got athwart the Garden bridge and turned turtle. The people belonging to it were however rescued, but the boat remained across one of the bridge bays, bottom up. A native was knocked out of a boat near the lower boat-house and was rescued with some difficulty, while two other natives whose boat collided with another boat off the Garden spit were thrown into the water, but were saved.

There was a groundless rumour yesterday that the *Kianglee* had been wrecked off Foochow. The steamer arrived safely at Hongkong yesterday morning.

H.M.S. *Archer* left Shanghai on Saturday morning to relieve the *Swift* at Hankow. She was passed at anchor by the *Tatung* on Sunday at 1.40 a.m.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver, B.C., on the 29th inst.

The M.M. steamer *Yangtsé* left Kobe for Shanghai at noon on Tuesday.

The *Empress of China* left Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai.

Captain Haswell being on sick leave, the *Kobe Maru* was brought over this trip by Captain Eckstrand.

The *Darmstadt*, with the incoming German mail of 4th August, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

The *Saghalien*, with the French mail, left Singapore on Wednesday at 6 a.m. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *City of Peking* arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 3rd instant via Honolulu.

The *Fukuo*, which arrived here yesterday from Hankow, experienced a strong E.N.E. blow while at Kiukiang on the 1st instant. On the 2nd she had a strong N.E. gale. The *Haeslin* left Foochow on the 1st and from Matsou to Bonham had thick rain squalls and variable winds, then to Shanghai west winds and fine clear weather. When passing Kiutoan light vessel the Captain signalled to be reported at Shanghai "all well."

During August 271 foreign vessels and 17 Chinese lorchas entered at the Shanghai Customs as follows:—British 143; Chinese 69; German 19; Japanese 16; Norwegian 7; French 5; American, 4; Austrian 3; Russian 2; Siamese 2; and Danish 1. This is the largest number for years. It is noticeable that no less than 7 Norwegian vessels were on the list.

A Chinese workman, engaged in repairing the roof of the Agra Bank, fell to the ground yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, and was killed on the spot. In accordance with the usual custom, no one would remove the body until the friends of the departed had been summoned to inspect his remains where they lay.

The first four prizes in the Manila Lottery this month have, according to yesterday's telegram, fallen to numbers 35,945; 10,548; 19,040; and 35,389.

We are informed that none of the goods in the cargo boats of the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company or the Co-operative Cargo Boat Company were damaged, during the gale on Wednesday.

On Friday last a Chinaman committed suicide at Kiuileeyuen by hanging himself.

The attention of the sanitary authorities might advantageously be given to a slaughter house in the Cemetery Road, near the Defence Creek. The place is in a most filthy condition, and the shrieks of expiring porkers which are heard into the small hours of the morning, must be extremely annoying to residents in the neighbourhood.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday a man and a boy were charged with no less than twenty cases of stealing. The stolen articles formed a miscellaneous assortment, including blankets, wearing apparel, candle sticks, locks, trays, pipes, umbrellas, kettles, ladders, skin boxes, watches, cash, bed quilts, and fans. The man, who had returned from deportation, was sentenced to 200 blows, three years' imprisonment, and to be deported. The boy was sentenced to 100 blows and two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Akew suggests that the great destruction of trees on the bund, etc., on Wednesday is due to their not being lopped enough when they are young. The consequence of this is that they run to wood, while they have not enough roots, so that when a blow comes they are easily overturned. The difficulty is that if the trees are lopped as they should be, there is an outcry at once that they are being spoiled; and we give the hint for what it is worth.

We received Japan papers on Sunday with dates from Yokohama to the 20th, Kobe the 25th, and Nagasaki the 26th instant.—Attempts have been made to move the *Helene Rickmers*, and her stern was moved round about 15 feet, but it was found that she had 300 tons of water in her forward ballast tank, and an anchor down with the cable tail holding her head. There are a good many holes and cracks in her bottom, and one big stone wedged into it.—A private telegram to Nagasaki says that the result of the enquiry into the loss of the *Takachiho Maru* is that Captain Walker's certificate has been suspended for six months, and chief officer Howard's for three months.—The wrecks of the tug-boats *Kate* and *Emily* were sold at auction at Kobe for \$1,566.

The *Kobe Maru* arrived here on Tuesday with dates from Yokohama to the 26th, and Kobe the 27th inst.—According to a native paper, it is proposed to construct an electric railway between Kobe and Maizuru in Tango.—The *Japan Mail* fears that Prince George of Greece "omitted the precaution of writing 'not for publication' in the corner of his epistle to the Athenian Palace."—According to a native paper a club is being formed in Yokohama, to be called the *Jissai Kokken* (National Practical Rights) Club, whose object is to be "to subdue the foreign residents by means of a firm policy, and to induce them to reflect on the justice of concluding Treaties on equal terms."—An illicit manufactory of old gold coins, *oban* and *koban*, has been discovered at Okazaki. It has turned out in the last four years over \$700,000 worth of coins.—The *Hiogo News* says:—Some time since we drew attention to the supposed folly of Mr. Tata, a Bombay gentleman, who gave gratuitous hints to the

Japanese at Osaka and Kioto anent spinning, &c. He did not deserve our censure. It will be remembered that he advocated amongst other things importing cotton direct. Now he has returned to Osaka and is trying to float a steamship company to run three steamers direct between Osaka and India, the imports to be cotton, and the exports chiefly safety matches. The cotton spinners of Osaka are said to favour the scheme in the hope of improving commerce between the two countries.

The *Japan Mail* gives the following summary of trade in Yokohama for the week ending the 22nd ultimo:—A small but steady business continues in imports, and signs of short stocks in the interior indicate that a revival in trade is at no great distance. Yarns and piece-goods are without quotable alteration in value, and a good variety of the latter have been taken in small quantities, a further indication that dealers are buying to fill immediate requirements. Very little has been done in metals, the principal item being 4,000 kegs of wire nails. Kerosene is almost nominal, at least so far as American oil is concerned, the stock of which has been increased by a large arrival to 750,000 cases. A small quantity of Russian has been taken at \$1.57½, and the stock remaining is trifling. The good enquiry for white sugar reported last week has continued, but all descriptions of brown are dull, Formosa sorts more especially. Stocks of all kinds are ample. There has been a good trade in raw silk; the large quantities bought and shipped have induced much firmness among holders, who struggle hard to force up rates, and have to a certain extent been successful in doing so. There has not been a great deal done in waste silk, of which there is now a large and varied assortment. Tea is about the same as last reported—no change in values but rather less leaf bought. Shipments have been four million pounds more than at same date last season, and settlements of leaf here 25,000 piculs over the figures of same period last year. Exchange has fluctuated, but is not on the whole much at variance with recent rates.

With reference to the late storm at Kobe, a correspondent writes to the *Japan Mail*:—"The debris resulting from Sunday night's storm is fast being cleared away. As time for reflection passes, the whole affair grows more appalling. Several men are reported missing from small Japanese vessels. The remnants of small junks and sampans present a sad spectacle, because it means the loss to the owners of all they possessed whereby they could earn a maintenance for themselves and families. Several men, having recognised portions of their wrecked craft, were to be seen standing near them, their countenances the picture of despair. Many of the business houses in the Concession are busy repairing the damage sustained and the shore presents a very lively spectacle. The *Helene Rickmers* has not yet been moved, and the question of floating her is a serious one." As to the *Helene Rickmers*, the *Hiogo News* of the 26th ult. says:—"In spite of the rumours of the impossibility of the task, the work is being vigorously pushed forward. The rock in the bottom could not be removed, and it has therefore been covered over. Under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy all the leaks in the tank are expected to be closed to-day, and as 400 tons weight can then be removed, the chance of floating her will be much improved. The divers are removing the large boulders under her forefoot, and as the sand has been well cleaned away from her aft, she is now within a few feet of deep water."

The following is the full text of the *Japan Mail's* remarks on the self-asserted prowess of Prince George of Greece:—"It has hitherto been supposed that the deed of prowess placed to the credit of Prince George of Greece in connection with the attack on the Czarevitch at Otsu, had its

origin entirely in one of those false rumours which, owing to their picturesque character, are difficult to correct. But if such was the case there can no longer be any doubt that Prince George himself is endeavouring to keep up the illusion. The words put into his mouth by the reporter of an American newspaper suggested only another repetition of the sensation-manufacturing habits of journalistic caterers in the Great Republic. But they assume a new character when we learn that a letter written by the Prince to his father the King of Greece has been published in Athens, and that the epistle "leaves no doubt"—we quote from the *London and China Express*—"that it was a timely blow with a cane from Prince George which prevented the would-be assassin from carrying out his design." Long years ago, during one of England's early skirmishes with the Kaffres in South Africa, a young Irish gentleman, who held the proud position of ensign in one of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry, wrote home to his fond parents in Dublin a vivid description of the fierce fights in which he had been engaged, and appended a formidable list of dusky warriors who had succumbed to his own individual prowess. The old folks, matter-of-fact and pious people, though proud of their brave son's stalwart exploits, were also a little shocked to think of the heavy tale of human lives that he had taken. Parental duty prescribed that they, on their side, should seek to make Heaven reconciled with their sanguinary offspring. Accordingly, they sent a good round sum of sovereigns to their family chapel, and begged the priests to pray for the peace of the departed Kaffres. The unfortunate ensign never escaped the consequences of his gasconade. For many a year afterwards mess tables used to ring with a ditty in dialect, the refrain of which is still remembered, "the souls of the Kaffres that Corrigan killed." Perhaps like Ensign Corrigan, his Royal Highness Prince George omitted the precaution of writing "not for publication" in the corner of his epistle to the Athenian Palace.

From Foochow we have the following tea news under date the 22nd ult.:—The calling steamers during the past fortnight have been the *Patroclus*, *Glencayles*, *Kintuck* and *Namoa* for the German Mail. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a million lbs. were shipped by these steamers, making the export to Europe to date 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  million lbs. against 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions to the same date last year. The settlements in the interval have been 19,000 chests Congou, which, looked at in conjunction with the above mentioned fortnight's export, shows that there must be a considerable quantity of bought tea in the port unshipped, representing probably an accumulation for the next Australian steamer to sail about 5th proximo. Prices show but little change. Quiet though the market has been, the sales have been in excess of the arrivals, and with a moderate stock, tea men have been generally firm. Common, however, must be quoted a mace or two lower. The teas being settled at Tls. 8 per picul (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.) are barely up to "type" standard on the average. The determined run on common teas at this time of the year is naturally having its effect on the question of total supply for the sea-on. The tea men no longer stand to their assurance that it will be limited to 330,000 chests Congou; they admit the possibility of its being 10 to 15,000 chests more. It is thought, however, that this increase in the estimate of the total yield will not affect the probable total export. The latest arrivals include a considerable proportion of tea which can only be characterised "low ordinary coarse and new," a class not wanted in any of the markets to which Foochow ships, and if sold at all, will only fetch such a price as will deter any large supply of it coming down. The arrivals of Congou to date are 292,000 against 339,000; the settlements 203,000

against 187,000; and the stock of Congou is 89,000 chests against 152,000 chests at the corresponding date last year. Exchange is 3/3 for 4 months' credits, and Freight to London 30/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The *Sydney* brought Hongkong papers to the 26th inst.—The rice harvest in Siam promises now to be a plentiful one.—The sugar crop in Java is very abundant, and large quantities are being sent to Hongkong.—At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., on the 24th, there was some objection, which was not pressed, to the bonus of \$10,000 to the foreign employes of the company and \$10,000 to contributing shareholders. The Chairman mentioned that the total gross earnings of the company for the past six years were \$9,591,106, out of which \$1,076,062 had been paid in dividends.—In parts of the Malay Peninsula Chinese wheelbarrows are superseding elephants as a means of transport.—The *Empress of China* arrived at Hongkong with 27 foreign passengers on the 22nd.—The death of Lady Smale on the 21st of July, in her 75th year, is reported.—Mr. Fraser-Smith, of the *Telegraph*, has returned to Hongkong from Australia.

We received on Tuesday Hongkong papers to the 28th ult.—The *Daily Press* translates at great length some very interesting memorials to the Throne from the Chinese Minister to England, H.E. Hsüeh, to which we hope to return.—The *Regimental News* says that Dr. MacLagan, the new Archbishop of York, was born in the 91st, his father being Surgeon in the regiment. He was himself in the Indian army for some years.—A company is being formed in Belgium to run steamers between Antwerp and China.—The *Bossac* had made her official trial at Saigon, and is to leave on her first trip up the Meikong on the 15th inst.—A rumour was current in Hongkong that Mr. Chater had sold part of the Charbonnages Co.'s concession for £160,000.—The annual report of the Hongkong Cricket Club for the season 1890-91 shows a balance to the credit of the Club on the 15th ult. of \$5,090.53. The batting averages for the season are headed by Captain Dunn with 70.7. The highest bowling average falls to C. S. Barff with 7.7 per wicket. The Club played 15 matches, of which it won 9 and lost 6.—A special meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club is to be held on the 11th inst., "to decide whether or not Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith shall be expelled from the Club under Rule 40;" but as this rule was made after the occurrence of the cause for which it is proposed to expel Mr. Smith, it seems doubtful whether it can be legally applied in this case.

The *Daily Press* says that the *Rangoon Gazette's* version of the Reuter's telegram of the 5th inst. in reference to the action taken by the Treaty Powers to exact satisfaction for the recent riots is fuller and clearer than that published by the Straits papers. It runs:—"Owing to the inadequacy of the redress afforded by China for the outrages on foreign residents, the Cabinets of the countries concerned are concerting for a common intervention. According to the Blue Book just issued, the Chinese Minister in England informed Lord Salisbury that the disturbances were due to secret societies which were constantly agitating against the Government rather than against foreigners, but the riots this year had been more extensive than for many years past. The Minister complained of the pressure for redress put upon his Government by Sir John Walsham, the British Minister at Peking, and declared that further executions would only increase the excitement."

The *Times of India* says it has been calculated that the cost of building new barracks at Hongkong, to accommodate a battalion of native infantry, which is being raised in India for service there, will be £80,000, while the regiment will cost some £40,000 annually. These charges fall upon

the English Military Budget. The Hongkong Battalion will be raised in Upper India, and recruited entirely from the Mahomedan population. Major E. G. Barrow, who left the Military Department Secretariat last year, is likely to be the first Commandant.—The pull-off of rifles of the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers and the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers having been tampered with to such an extent as to render them unserviceable and dangerous, these two regiments have, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, been debarred from participating in any musketry rewards, and excluded from the figure of merit list.

The Saigon correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes under date the 22nd ult.:—

Dr. Calmette in his report on the organisation and working of the Annual Vaccine Institute at Saigon says that the vaccine in the climate of Cochinchina soon loses its virulence. The cause of this rapid abatement Dr. Calmette attributes to the lymph being collected on the sixth or seventh day, whilst in a climate such as this the vesicles come to maturity with great rapidity, about the third day, so that on the morning of the sixth day the vesicles are already filled with a turbid lymph and covered with crusts, and in this last stage they produce a lymph of inferior quality, much less virulent than the lymph taken from vesicles three and a half to four and a half days old.

Dr. Calmette holds that calf vaccine is the only vaccine that can be safely employed, affording perfect guarantee against danger of conveying the contagion of such diseases as syphilis or leprosy. He says that these two diseases are eminently transmissible by vaccinal inoculation, and nobody can imagine to what extent their abundant propagation in the country may be attributed to arm vaccination.

The *L. and C. Express* of 24th July says:—The Tea market is now fully supplied with China growth. Red Leafs are engaging the chief attention of dealers. Business is by no means active, but buyers are taking with confidence good and fine quality. The lower grades, both of Red and Black Leaf kinds, tend downwards. Indian and Ceylon in full supply at easy prices for the lower grades, but a good market for fine. There is simply nothing to report in Silk. The market remains lifeless, without change in quotations. Deliveries, July 1st to 23rd, are 833 China, 54 Japan, 263 Canton, 16 Tussah; total 1,166.

There are technical difficulties in the way of President Carnot's visiting England, though it is said he has been invited by a body of engineers. But (1) he could not go without an invitation from the government, and our government never invites foreign rulers: (2) no French President has crossed the frontier during his term of office, there being no Vice-President in France; and the President could hardly issue a decree from a foreign capital.

We are glad to learn from Mr. H. Rollinson, the Inspector of the New York Life Insurance Company, that there is only the slenderest foundation for the attacks that have been made in the *New York Times* upon the company. The only foundation is that one of the numerous agents of the company has made a defalcation, but the company is amply protected. Meanwhile, the company has brought suit against the *New York Times* for defamation, laying the damages at \$1,000,000. In an article on the subject, the *New York Daily Indicator* of 1st July says:—"That the interests of the policy-holders of the New York Life Insurance Company will be protected there is no doubt. The investigation of its affairs, made at the request of the officers of the company by the Insurance Department of the State, the highest power that could be called in for such a purpose, is now proceeding. That it will be searching, complete and convincing there has no one yet expressed a doubt, except the *New York*



*Times*, which is prepared to damn any and every proceeding that promises to expose its own maliciousness. That the investigation will result differently from what the *Times* desires, that paper evidently expects; hence its desire to prejudice the public mind before there can be an official refutation of its statements. The policy-holders can afford to wait, however. The admission of the *Times* that the company is 'second to none' shows that there is no need of haste in condemning any one who has had a part in placing the company in so high a rank."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd of July, a minute of the Indian, Foreign, and Colonial Committee was adopted suggesting that a despatch should be sent to the Foreign Office deprecating the proposed amalgamation of the offices of Chief Judge and Consul-General at Shanghai, on the grounds (1) that the union of the two offices would tend to lower the British Supreme Court in the eyes of the Chinese; (2) that the special qualifications required in a Consul-General—viz., perfect familiarity with the language, customs, and modes of thought of the Chinese—are not to be expected from a Chief Judge, whose training must be mainly if not exclusively legal; and (3) that it must necessarily sometimes happen that the Judge, if the offices were amalgamated, would have to decide cases in which, as Consul-General, he is an interested party.

An Australian telegram dated London, 7th August, says:—Serious frauds by clerks have been discovered in the Deutsche Bank at Berlin. The defalcations amount to twelve million roubles (7 marks). Another telegram says:—It is expected that the frauds on the Deutsche Bank will amount to a much larger sum than at first reported. One of the clerks implicated has escaped, but an accomplice, who has been arrested, has confessed freely.

*Kuhlow's* remarks that the recent ordering of 8,000 tons of rails from England by the Imperial Railway Direction at Magdeburg "has called forth some very sharp criticism in the yearly report of the north west union of the German iron and steel workers from the standpoint of protection." *Kuhlow's*, however, supports the Magdeburg authorities in their action. The German rail-makers, fortified by their union and by excessive protective duties, were charging the railways more than English makers offered to take for their rails, duty paid and delivered, while selling the same rails to foreign countries at 40 to 60 marks cheaper per ton. But this is one of the incidental beauties of protection everywhere. *Kuhlow's* says:—"This experience should be remembered in the future by the railway boards. The high protective duties give the German manufacturers a great pull over any foreign firms who may attempt to compete with them, the cost of which falls upon the German railways: it would indeed be folly if the railway suffered themselves to be so treated a second time."

We should judge by all we read of the success of the "Whalebacks," of which this mail's *Pall Mall* contains farther illustrations, that the first man who builds whalebacks to carry coal between Japan and Shanghai, etc., will make a fortune.

A home paper says that in lieu of incurring the immense expense of excavating the London docks to accommodate the increased size given to modern ships, large pumping engines have now been set up, and the water in the docks is raised by this means. Some idea of the demand upon these engines can be had from the size of the docks, one of which has an area of nearly ten acres, the pumps which raise the water having a capacity of 680 tons per minute, raising the water level five feet in one and a half hours. Centrifugal pumps of superb workmanship are employed, driven direct by compound tandem

engines, and the power of these pumps is evident from the fact that the inlet orifices to the main pumps are fifty-four inches in diameter, and when worked together, the three pumps have a capacity to raise 57,600,000 gallons of water in five hours against an average head of ten feet. The pumps are arranged to be worked separately and independently or together as desired, and the engines are supplied with steam at 100 pounds pressure by powerful boilers.

The party sent out by the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., to determine the source of the new Salton Lake in Lower California, has made the following report:—

The water leaves the Colorado river at a point eight miles from El Rio and flows through several channels from four to six feet deep and from thirty to sixty feet wide. It flows westward along the sand hills on the line of the old overland stage at this station, making a stream one hundred yards wide or more, and having a velocity of four miles an hour and gaining. It was too deep to get the depth, but the old slough at this point was formerly twenty feet deep. This is about thirty-five miles from the river. We followed the stream two miles further in the direction of the Indian wells. The water is all the way from a half mile to two miles wide and from two to four feet deep, having a velocity of two miles an hour. The main channel passes Cook's Well, then on to Alamo Mucho, making a distance of fifty-two miles from Colorado river. This is the point it enters the desert, for Salton old stage route, with the exception of five or six miles, is all covered with water. The only way to reach this point is over the Sand Hills. This settles the question of a water supply conclusively.

A recent number of the *Examiner*, San Francisco, contains a detailed account, with sketches, of a very fast steam yacht that has just been launched by the Herreshoffs on Narragansett Bay. She is supposed to be one of the fastest craft afloat, and is intended to make 25 miles an hour and over. She is built of white pine, bronze-fastened, with iron and bronze frame work, and is 112 ft. 6 in. long, and her extreme breadth is 12 feet 4 in. She has a pilot-house forward, which is the only erection above the deck, except the funnel. Under deck forward is the saloon and owner's cabin, then the boiler-room containing an 800-horse power tubular boiler of the Thornycroft type, next the engine-room containing what is called a quadruple expansion engine of 800 horse-power. There are five cylinders, one 11½ in. in diameter, one 16 in., and three 22½ in., the stroke being 15 in. It is to make 410 revolutions a minute. There is a single propeller of bronze, 5 ft. in diameter, the shafting being of steel 5½ in. in diameter. Behind the engine-room come the crew's quarters, then the galley, and then a spare cabin. She is lighted by electricity and carries a search light. She is to remain East during the summer, and start for the Pacific coast some time in November. When everything is in order, with 410 turns a minute and 250 lbs. of steam, she is expected to do 27 statute miles an hour.

Meantime, the Thornycrofts have just built for the Brazilian government a torpedo boat, whose speed during a continuous run of two hours' duration was 25.387 knots, equal to over 29½ statute miles an hour.

The *New York Maritime Register* writes as follows in an article on what seemed the visionary scheme of establishing a steamship line from Chicago to Manchester without change:—

Let us consider two or three statements and items of facts, and see whether if taken together they do not promise some changes in ocean transportation routes that may be held as astonishing. It is again reported that a syndicate of British capitalists proposes to establish a line of vessels to run between Chicago and British seaports. The syndicate has even

a title and is known as The Atlantic and Great Lakes Navigation and Trading Company. It is to build its own vessels, which are to be of such tonnage and construction as to pass through the Canadian canals and to be fit for ocean voyages. We know what magic there is to conjure with in the term British syndicate, since all kinds and conditions of businesses in this country have gone into the capacious maw of the British capitalist. It is possible that the syndicate business has been a little overdone, and that all the brilliant schemes may be a flight of the imagination induced by the possibilities of what might be accomplished with abundant capital. But the idea is there. It is both feasible and fascinating and will be carried out, but whether this season, or next as the report from Chicago says, is for the future to declare. This is one item worth consideration. In connection with it let us take the fact that the steel steamer *Charles W. Wetmore*, loaded with 95,000 bushels of grain, arrived at Quebec on July 5th from Duluth, Minnesota, and sailed on the 6th for Liverpool. The *Wetmore* passed through the lakes and canals without trouble. It is reported that she has extraordinary carrying capacity. This is an inland-built steamer carrying a full cargo of grain from the Great Lakes to Liverpool. This is not the Chicago scheme—not yet believed in—but it is a surprisingly good proof of its practicability. The third item in this connection is the statement that Parliament has passed a bill authorising the construction of a railway to be operated in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal. The road is to start from Warrington on the Mersey, sixteen miles above Liverpool, and to run east to the coast of Lincolnshire. The completion of the Manchester Canal, which seems to be assured, in connection with the new railway promises some great changes in shipment of goods.

These statements before mentioned considered separately are startling enough. In themselves they are indications of changes going on unobserved because scarcely deemed possible. When taken together, however, they supplement each other, presenting a consistent plan that can be accepted as simple and practical, and which raises the belief that in the near future among the great changes in transportation systems and trade routes, will be the carriage of goods direct by vessel from our Great Lakes ports to the port (?) of Manchester.

The *Illustrated American* is good enough to look into the future for us, and tell us the fate in store for the British Empire. It is indeed somewhat hypothetical:—

Schemes that seemed once to be the creation of hare-brained lunacy are rapidly passing into the domain of practical politics. Supposing the plan of Imperial Federation should fail to bind England to her colonies; supposing that Australia should proclaim her independence, and Canada should vote for annexation to the United States, and the Cape Colonists should follow the lead of the sturdy Boers, and the two hundred million natives of Hindostan should drive out the handful of Englishmen who govern them—what would be left of the British Empire? She would have a few possessions scattered here and there over the globe, like those of Portugal; and apart from them would be merely a bit of an island in the ocean. Her destiny would naturally draw her to the United States, which would be large enough and strong enough to take her under its eagle's wing. The present generation may not live to see it; but the course of history shows that countries so vast as Australia, India, Canada, and South Africa cannot be ruled by a country small in size, and hopelessly weakened by nonarchical and aristocratic traditions. In the end, though the incredulous may smile, England must be either American or perish.

## Miscellaneous Articles.

## THE OPENING OF HUNAN.

1st September.

THE remarks made in the letter from Tientsin that we published on Monday morning, and some statements from the North that have appeared in Hongkong papers might lead to the impression that the Chinese government has succeeded, as it has so often done before, in baffling the demands of the foreign Ministers. To say that the Ministers' ultimatum was inopportune, because all the claims have been already settled locally, which is one of the answers the Tsung-li Yamén is supposed to have made, would be a very pretty retort, if it were true, which is doubtful, and if the Ministers' demands were confined to the exaction of compensation in money for the damage done by the rioters. The Ministers' demands, however, go, as we have explained, much farther than that, and so far the only answers received have been eminently evasive. "Can you control your own people?" asks Lord Salisbury. "Of course we can," answers the Yamén. "Then why don't you?" asks Lord Salisbury. "Well," murmurs the Yamén. Meanwhile, the governments of England, France, Germany, and the United States, which are working closely hand in hand in this business, are determined to have a satisfactory reply, with sufficient guarantees for the future; but nothing, even of the most important, is done in a hurry in Peking, and at the moment the English and German and the other Ministers are awaiting the arrival, immediately expected, of M. Lemaire, the French Minister, who is on his way out from home, with the latest instructions from his government. The Nanking Viceroy has consented to pay an enormous sum as compensation for the French Mission property destroyed at Wuhu, but this sop is not going to satisfy Cerberus.

These demands for pecuniary compensation can be met, and as many heads can be cut off as would fall if Chinese had been the victims in such a riot as that at Wusieh, and the officials pointed out by the Consuls as being really chargeable with not controlling the riots can be degraded for a time; but the main demands, that Hunan shall be made safe to the foreign traveller, and the issue from it of infamous anti-Christian literature be stopped, are very serious ones for the Chinese government. Readers of this paper must have formed a very good idea of what Hunan is from the account recently published of a six weeks' trip in the province: a briefer account will be found in another column, extracted from the *London and China Express*. Hunan is a self-contained province, 80,000 square miles in area, with a population of 20 millions. It is a wealthy province, and "the people in general are strong and well-made, and have a decidedly comfortable appearance. They pay great attention to

education, are manly and straightforward, and from the great proportion of them who have travelled, are, for Chinamen, exceedingly well-informed. A large number of the high officials of the Empire, both civil and military, including some of the ablest, honestest, and most trusted of them, are natives of Hunan. . . . The people are somewhat turbulent, and there are a great number of discharged 'braves' amongst them; for the backbone of the Chinese armies are Hunanese."

What is the unfortunate Chinese government to do with this province? The Foreign Ministers say that it is to be made safe for foreigners to visit; but how is the central government to do it? There is a strong Viceroy at Wuchang, a man who is not a soldier himself, but who is in the habit of being obeyed, and who has the reputation of having kept the French out of Canton—with the aid of a Hunan man, Pèng Yü-lin—during the Franco-Chinese troubles. Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy, ordered Hunan to receive a government telegraph line; but the Hunanese would not have it, and they burnt the poles, sank the wire, and drove the constructors headlong out of the province. If the Hunanese laugh at their Governor and their Viceroy, who are near at hand, what attention will they pay to the orders of the central government? The government will have to employ force, but its best soldiers are Hunanese, who will not fight against their fellow-provincials; and if it brings Li Hung-chang's Anhui men from Tientsin, and the Anhui men are the only other troops in the empire who are good for anything, there will be an actual civil war. Hunan will break out into open rebellion, and it will have sympathisers all over China, both among the civil officials and the soldiery: two-thirds of the troops in and about Shanghai are Hunan men. The Peking government dare not, as an alternative, say to the mandatory of the foreign Powers, "We have no troops on whom we can rely to coerce Hunan, and we authorise you to do it," because the Emperor cannot incur the disgrace of going down to posterity as the man who hired foreign troops to coerce his own subjects. Whatever the success of the measures taken—and it would undoubtedly be a great gain to a province so rich in minerals as Hunan to be opened to foreign enterprise—the stain would remain for all time on the name of Kuang Hsi. We cannot but sympathise with Peking in the difficulty of the task that is set it; but our governments are perfectly right in insisting on its being performed: the treaties cannot be carried out, and foreign life and property cannot be secure, as long as one important province is allowed to defy the central government, and to be the fountain from which anti-foreign poison is dispersed all over the Empire.

## THE FOOD OF CHINA.

2nd September.

OF the three hundred and eighty millions of China three-fifths probably live on rice and two-fifths on small millet and wheat. Rice as compared with other cereals contains a smaller proportion of heat-giving substances and a larger proportion of muscle-feeding matter. Dr. Dudgeon, in his *Diet, Dress and Dwellings of the Chinese*, gives the proportion in rice as one to ten, while it is one part in five for wheat and one part in two and a half for beans. The less heating grain is by natural selection preferred by the inhabitants who live with a high thermometer and have a mild winter. Too much of heating constituents would be inconvenient in south China, and consequently rice becomes the people's food by preference. Wheat flourishes in countries where the winters are cold. A frozen soil does not interfere with its life, because it has heating qualities of its own. The rivers are frozen hard enough in the winter in North China to be crossed by loaded wains, and there the wheat grown is a better article than that of Kiangsu where rice flourishes. There is a preference felt in the north for wheat flour as food, by all who can afford to buy it. Here too we see the principle of natural selection unconsciously at work. The northern people prefer that food which is most heat-giving and nourishing. This gives them their tall *physique*, for they are as a rule taller than the Chinese of the central provinces. Many southern men are of no small stature, but there is a larger percentage of tall men in the north than in the provinces farther south. Yet nine-tenths of the country people in the north live on millet and maize, because they are the cheapest food in the market. In their case it may be a cold atmosphere which makes them tall. The great poverty of the people also compels them to select that grain which costs least in the market to be the staff of their life. In the north wheat is the food of the rich, millet of the poor, but maize is now every year, through its great productiveness and consequent cheapness, becoming a more popular article of daily consumption.

The hot summer of North China ripens a large variety of articles of food. In the valleys and on the mountain sides of northern Chihli many fruits are gathered and laid up in store for winter use. Chestnuts for instance as an article of food of a satisfying nature are the best of the North China fruits. In the mountain districts of France, Spain and Italy chestnuts are the chief article of food in many localities. As containing much albumen, this fruit is specially adapted for human food. While never becoming in North China the chief article of food, roast chestnuts are found in winter in all the markets. The persimmon in North China takes the place of figs when dried, and the preserved jujube takes the place of the fruit of the date palm. Glutinous rice is a valuable product of the central provinces.

It is a favourite article of food when made up by the pastry-cook into small pyramids and wrapped in leaves. It has also been employed for many centuries back in brewing wine. Both glutinous and common rice are exported in large quantities from Shanghai to the South. In the provinces of Canton and Fukien the native production of cereals is quite insufficient for the wants of the population. Rice goes there in large shipments from Shanghai. Taken together the annual export of the ordinary white kind and the glutinous, amount to nearly a million piculs, worth about £250,000. The two south-eastern provinces are very mountainous, and the inhabitants are fond of a seafaring life. There are also very many workers in various handicrafts who need to be supplied with food. Central China being richly alluvial supplies these classes with food. The configuration of the country leads to this separation between the industrial and agricultural localities. In Kiangsu and Anhui rice, cotton, and the mulberry leaf are produced in abundance for the rest of China because the soil is alluvial. The same rivers and canals which allow of universal boat navigation also favour the growth of these always valuable products. But the sea invites the fisherman and the fisher villages may be ensconced in any sheltered spot on a mountainous coast. Foreign trade induces the merchant to visit distant kingdoms, and causes the origination of many ingenious handicrafts at the ports open to foreign commerce. There are therefore so many more mouths to feed, and the conveyance of grain by sea supplies the need. What the three food producing countries, the Western States, Russia and India, do for England, that is done for Canton by Kiangsu and Anhui. The women with large feet who plant out green rice-plants in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze river are preparing food for the artificial flower makers of Amoy and the silver-smiths and ivory ball turners of Canton.

The supply of intellectual force is kept up by rice. Wheat also encourages the activity of the mental faculties, but rice probably more so. As, however, we do not know the difference in quantity of food taken by consumers, it is possible that the undoubted mind-feeding quality of rice may be due to its facility of digestion and the consequent capacity of the stomach to stow away a larger supply at one time. The rice producing provinces are also the intellectual provinces; more great scholars are born and educated in Kiangnan and Chekiang than in any other part of the empire. Rice diet must have something to do with this superiority. It is possibly not because rice when taken in the same quantity feeds the mind more than wheat, but because the rice consumer eats more than the wheat consumer. Quickness of digestion and ease of assimilation enable him to do this. This being understood, wheat feeds muscle and rice feeds brain. English and

Irish working men do not like rice because they become hungry again so soon after taking a meal. With rice digestion is easy, but more of this kind of grain is required to sustain the full power of the system. It is then a very great advantage intellectually to have cheap rice, because the people can afford to consume a larger quantity and so feed the intellect as well as the body. This is the reason that education languishes in the northern provinces as compared with central China, and that it is easier to meet with a good scholar in these provinces than elsewhere. This intellectual superiority is not confined to the reading class of the community. It extends to the craftsmen, to all manual trades and to pictorial art. The best craftsmen, the best painters, the best modellers, belong to those parts of China which are rice fed. But on the other hand the wheat and millet fed population of the north have plenty of military energy and muscular endurance, and the north has usually kept the south in subjection. The same thing has happened so often in other parts of the world that we do not wonder to find it so in China.

### THE ALLEGED MURDER BY JAPANESE.

3rd September.

WHEN writing on the 13th of July on the subject of the enquiry then about to be held into the alleged murder of a Chinaman by Japanese in the City, we mentioned that in a serious case like this the Consul for Japan has only power to hold a preliminary enquiry here, and that the prisoners, if a *prima facie* case were proved against them, would have to be sent to Nagasaki to be tried. We suggested that this conflicted with the existing treaty between Japan and China, according to which a Japanese accused of a serious crime committed in China has to be tried by the local authority and the Consul together, and if the offence is sufficiently serious, "capital punishment shall be inflicted at the scene of commission of the offence." In mentioning that the prisoners would have to be sent to Nagasaki for trial we said: "We cannot doubt that this will seem a hardship to the Chinese, who will have to send their witnesses to Nagasaki—a disconcerting matter for the neighbours of the unfortunate pedlar. To them a sea-voyage of five hundred miles, followed by the necessity of appearing in a foreign court, among a people feared as the Japanese are by the commonalty of this part of China, is no joke." In reference to this the *Japan Mail*, an official paper, explained that only the depositions, not the witnesses themselves, would have to be sent to Nagasaki; and it was also explained that there was a precedent for the course to be adopted—which it was acknowledged was not in accordance with the Treaty,—a Chinaman who committed a murder in Nagasaki having been sent to China to be tried and punished.

The enquiry into the murder has been held, there being five Japanese accused. As we mentioned at the close of the enquiry, the Chinese Magistrate came to the conclusion that two of the five were innocent of the murder, two guilty as principals, and one as an accessory. At his request, however, we understand, the Japanese Consul reserved his decision, the Magistrate being anxious to consult the higher authorities. After a short delay the Japanese Consul announced that he found three of the accused innocent and two guilty, and that the two guilty ones would be sent to Nagasaki to be tried; and in this he is acting strictly according to his instructions. Mr. Yuan, the Chinese magistrate, is by no means satisfied with this decision, and in a long despatch, a translation of which will be found in another column, he gives his reasons for his dissatisfaction; and as there is every reason to believe that he is acting under instructions from above, we have the elements of a pretty diplomatic imbroglio.

There appears to be little doubt about the guilt of two of the accused, Fukuhara and Omoto, while the evidence is not direct, apparently, against the third man, Narasaki, who is discharged by his Consul. Mr. Yuan objects to this, as he does to the sending of the other two men to Nagasaki. Mr. Yuan begins by quoting the Treaty, as to the intent of which there is little question, and, as we said before, "it is generally understood, in international law, that municipal legislation cannot override treaty engagements;" that is, that the Japanese government having agreed by Treaty that a Japanese who commits a murder in China shall be tried and punished in China, cannot turn round and say that their Consul has no power to try an offender charged with a crime punishable with more than five years' hard labour. The only precedent for not following the Treaty which Mr. Yuan quotes, is one in which a Japanese, who killed a thief in the act of robbing him, was sent to Nagasaki for trial. "The Viceroy protested at the time," says Mr. Yuan, "against the manner in which the Japanese authorities dealt with that case as contrary to Treaty, and demanded that the Japanese should be sent back for trial at Shanghai by a joint, or 'mixed,' Court." But the Chinese are a practical people, and they appear to have let their protest drop, because it was a case of justifiable homicide. Mr. Yuan goes on to give a history of the present case, of which we have already given a picturesque account from a native paper, and which appears to have been really a brutal, unprovoked murder, and gives his reasons for believing that the third accused, Narasaki, was one of the men who killed Chên Kuan-fu. He then returns to the objection, from the point of view of the Treaty, to the removal of the accused to Nagasaki for trial:—

"You state that you have no authority from your Government to pronounce



sentence in a case of this importance, and therefore that it must be referred to Japan. But although in a purely Japanese case no objection could be raised by us, yet in an international case like this, the Government, which has given you no authority to pronounce judgment in a purely Japanese case, has expressly stipulated by a solemn treaty signed by the Sovereigns of your country and of ours, that trial shall be jointly held and judgment pronounced in the place where the crime has been committed. Were the Chinese authorities, supposing the case reversed, to send a Chinese murderer to China for trial after a preliminary investigation in Japan, there can be little doubt that the view taken by the Japanese authorities would be very different from that which you have expressed."

If, however, there is a case on record in which a Chinaman who committed a murder at Nagasaki was sent to China for trial, Mr. Yuan's argument loses some of its force. There is, however, much force in the argument that the judge of the *Saibansho*, or superior court, in Japan, should have the witnesses before him, and be able to judge from their demeanour whether they are telling the truth or not. A written deposition cannot have the value of the evidence heard straight from the witness's own lips. For these reasons, Mr. Yuan requests that the three men he names may be detained at Shanghai, and a date fixed upon for a final hearing and giving of judgment here instead of in Japan. It is rather amusing to see that the two principal accused complain of the loss of a hat, a revolver, a map, a waist-band, an account-book, and 60 or 70 cents in silver. We almost wonder that Mr. Yuan did not reply that they would not require these luxuries any more for the present.

The question is now one for the two governments concerned, and is out of the hands of the Japanese Consul and the Chinese magistrate, but it certainly seems to us that, until the treaty between China and Japan is altered by mutual consent, China has a right to insist that these alleged murderers should be tried in Shanghai "by the local authority and the consul together."

### THE ICHANG RIOT.

4th September.

If there was any inclination among the foreign representatives at Peking to be persuaded that the troubles were over, and that the Chinese government had been sufficiently startled to ensure foreigners and their property being fully protected in future, the news of the riot at Ichang, following on the dastardly and brutal attack on Dr. Greig near Newchwang, must have effectually dispelled the illusion. Although no lives were lost at Ichang, for which we are very thankful, the riot must have been a very serious one, if it involved, as it appears to have done, all the mission property, Catholic and Pro-

testant. The British Consulate, we learn, is safe; but the whole of the woodwork and fittings for the new consulate, which had been sent up from Shanghai with a body of skilled workmen, was carried away by the mob, and the workmen were to return to Shanghai yesterday. Meanwhile we await with anxiety details of the origin of the outbreak: we want the material to form an opinion as to whether it was a purely local disturbance, or a part of the wave of lawlessness that has passed all up the Yangtze valley. The *Chéntai*, or Brigadier-General, at Ichang, Lo, is a man well known to and much liked by all the foreigners there, and he has his troops, who are well paid and looked after, well in hand, so that it is difficult to understand how it was that he could not control the mob, unless it was because of the fact that we have previously mentioned, that no Chinese official dares to order his troops to fire on a mob. His troops too, it must be remembered, are Hunan men, and may have sympathised with the mob. Meanwhile, we cannot but feel very anxious for the safety of our friends in Chungking; we do not want a stern proof that Sir Thomas Wade was right in trying to provide that the port should not be opened until the residents had at least the refuge, if not protection, that the presence of a steamer in the port provides. Our naval authorities have learnt the truth of the doctrine that we have been preaching for years, that there should always be a man-of-war at every one of the River ports; perhaps before long Admiral Richards will see the force of the suggestion we made when Chungking was opened, that he should send a torpedo boat up the rapids. That the British flag should be shown on the river at Chungking, as at every other open port, we hold to be indispensable. If this new outbreak at Ichang strengthens the hands of our representatives at Peking, the destruction of foreign property there will not have been altogether in vain.

Prompt measures were taken here as soon as the news of the riot arrived. Orders were sent on Wednesday evening by wire to the *Swift* not to leave Hankow. Yesterday morning she was ordered to make the best of her way to Ichang, and should she not be able to get up, the *Aspic*, which has been ordered up from Kiukiang to Hankow, will go on to Ichang. Meanwhile, the *Archer*, which was on her way to Hankow to relieve the *Swift*, is to take the *Aspic's* place at Kiukiang, until the *Inconstant*, which leaves this at noon today, arrives there from Shanghai. Thus every port will still have its man-of-war, for the *Aspic* will remain in Hankow in the place of the *Swift*, until it is determined which of them shall go to Ichang.

P.S.—H.M.S. *Archer* arrived at Hankow last night, and it was thus too late to stop her at Kiukiang, and H.M.S. *Swift* was to leave Hankow for Ichang at daylight this morning.

### Review.

#### THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

ONE of the most interesting things in the papers received by the *Sydney* is the letter from Prince George of Greece to his father the King of the Hellenes, giving an account of the attack on the Czarevitch at Otsu. It appeared in the semi-official Danish paper, the *Beilingske Tidende*, on the 15th of July. It was universally understood in Japan that Prince George took no hand whatever in the defence of his cousin, and the honours and rewards lavished on the jinrichamen confirmed the belief that it was to them entirely that the Czarevitch's rescue from assassination was due. If this letter is genuine, somebody is—a Cretan:—

We passed (writes Prince George) through a narrow street, decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking towards the left, when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me and saw a policeman hitting Nicky (the Czarevitch) a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this, I, too, jumped out, with my stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but came out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him; but I thank God that I was there in the same moment, and while the policeman still had his sword high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head, a blow so hard that he had probably never experienced a similar one before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground; then two of our jinrichamen appeared on the scene; one got hold of his legs, while the other took up the sword, which he had dropped in falling, and gave him a wound in the back of his head. It is God who placed me there in that moment, and who gave me the strength to deal that blow; for had I been a little later the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head, and had my blow missed the assailant's head he would have cut off mine. The whole thing came so quickly that the others who were behind us had seen nothing of the whole affair. Nicky sat down. Dr. Plambach bandaged up the wound as well as he could; and we drove him then, escorted by soldiers, who had in the meantime been called, to the Governor's house. I must say that I admired Nicky's pluck; he did not faint a single time, nor did he lose his good spirits for a moment, and yet he had two large wounds in the head above the ear. The one wound was five centimetres long, the other six, and both had penetrated to the skull; but, luckily, no further. An hour and a half afterwards we drove him to the railway station, which is about twenty minutes' distance from the house, and then returned to Kioto. The regular bandaging of the head was done in our house at Kioto and lasted about an hour and a-half. Nicky stood it splendidly. This over, he was quite well and had neither pain nor headache. When we had finished our dinner he turned in and slept for nine hours without awakening till the morning. He had no fever and not even a headache.

The value of the telegraph is undeniable, but it is not entirely admirable to the writers of a summary of news; for in the first place, so many telegrams come at a time, that they have to curtail their summaries, as we are obliged to do this morning; and in the second place, these telegrams anticipate the summaries of two or three weeks hence. Not that there is much news this mail: all Tennial could find for the cartoon in *Punch* is "Jeames" stretching himself in his pantry, and vowing that it is time to be "horf." Here and there we find a noticeable paragraph in the papers. For instance on the 23rd July Sir Wm. Harcourt asked the under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—impelled thereto, we believe, by a well-known resident of Shanghai—what measures had been taken for the protection of British residents in

China. The answer was a magnificent instance of diplomatic evasiveness; for any one who did not take the trouble to investigate the dates would conclude from it that there was a strong British naval force at Shanghai on the day following the outbreak of the riot at Wuhu. Here is the answer:—

Sir J. Fergusson: In a letter from the British Admiral on the China Station, dated Shanghai, 23rd May, he stated that he had strengthened the force of British vessels in the river Yangtze Kiang, and that four would be stationed there; in addition, there was a German gunboat at Hankow, and three ships of war in the river. Sir John Walsham reported on the 21st ult. that there were nine foreign men-of-war in the river and also a strong naval force at Shanghai on the day following the outbreak of the riot. The Chinese Government appear to be fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and on the first outbreak at Wuhu telegraphed to the Viceroy to take immediate action. In reply to the representations made to them on the part of Her Majesty's Government, they have given assurances that a rigorous investigation would be made into the circumstances attending these anti-foreign riots, and that none of the guilty parties should go unpunished. Two men have been executed at Wuhu, two condemned to death at Wusueh, and several mandarins degraded. Correspondence on the subject will be laid before Parliament as soon as it can be prepared.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on what it calls "The Rabbling of Foreigners of China," which some of us will be inclined to think would have been better headed "The Babbling of Foreigners on China." It quotes with approval Mr. Drummond's letters in our columns, and mentions that his explanation "was followed up by a remarkable article in a native paper, the *Shên-pao*, a few days afterwards which quite endorsed his views;" falling into the not unnatural mistake of supposing that the *Shên-pao* represents independent native opinion. And it seems to think, though its argument is not very clear, that the central government of China is not altogether in its heart opposed to these secret societies, although Mr. Drummond's letters were written to show that their *raison d'être* was opposition to the government. The *Saturday* concludes its article thus:—

It is quite conceivable that the central authority in China may be rather reluctant to break up these combinations, even though it may be perfectly aware that they are capable of being turned against itself; and that they are, even short of this, very likely to try to force its hand against the foreigner. The thing is, after all, a perverted form of patriotism, and that "it is ill to discourage friends," though usually a mischievous, is a perennial axiom of government. But it is certainly desirable that foreign Ministers and foreign Powers should press on Peking the necessity of taking measures. An outbreak in one of the Treaty Ports would be a much more serious thing than it would have been some years ago, owing to the greater number of Europeans, and their more unguarded manner of living. It is not pleasant to think what might happen in spite of volunteer effort, of Sikh policemen, and even of occasional gunboats, if a serious attack on a great scale were made on an English settlement. And the example to which we have referred shows that, under much greater difficulties than any which could beset native authorities, societies of the kind can be grappled with and rendered harmless. We do not pretend to understand China's affairs better than she does herself; but it is evident that she cannot both advance and recede, both abandon the "foreign devil" theory at headquarters and wink at its maintenance in the outposts, much less at such a place as Nanking. "The rumours of the people, why should they not be suppressed?" says the *Shên-pao*, both poetically and practically, though no doubt to the horror of some of our Glad-tonians.

If Chang-yao had still been alive, he might have read with interest how the Manchester Ship Canal engineers dealt with

the collapse of the embankment in the Eastham section. The *Spectator* says:—

In order to render the canal navigable, it became necessary to close a gap, 250 ft. wide, in one of the embankments, a gap which had been left open in order to facilitate the traffic on the Shropshire Union Canal, and through which the tide flowed. On Saturday afternoon, when the tide had retired, a band of six hundred navvies set to work to fill this gap, and tipped into it hundreds of waggon-loads of soil and rock. Unfortunately, however, their labours were in vain. "She rubbed her nose against the embankment, and down it came," said an old bargeman in describing the action of the tide. Then began a battle between the engineers of the Canal and the sea, which was watched by thousands of spectators. Huge boulders and truck-loads of stones and clay and earth were thrown into the gap, and a second embankment was raised. When, however, the tide again rose, this also succumbed. These defeats taught the engineers a lesson, and from Monday till Wednesday they were engaged in putting down, layer by layer, a new and far more solid breastwork. This third attempt was successful, and on Thursday the Eastham section of the Canal was finally opened for traffic.

The *Spectator* has a very readable article on "The Chicago Exhibition," and another on the foolish things said by Lord Salisbury—who must often wish that he were not so clever a speaker as he is—at the United Club. There is also a very sympathetic article on *Punch's* jubilee. The *Saturday* has two articles in which the War Office is justly trounced for its blundering in the matter of the Wimbledon Review. In the former, a very amusing one on the departure of the German Emperor, it says:—

Even the Wimbledon Review attested the constantly observed and remarkable fact, that when Britain first at Heaven's command, &c., one of the weirds pronounced was that her governors should invariably blunder, but that she should somehow or other pull through. The study of the War Office may not be much in light anecdote, and it may not have heard that excellent one of the witty Marcellais, who, when a Scotch friend in this country rashly asked him if he would like a bouillabaisse for dinner, replied, with infinite delicacy and esprit, "My friend, ven you come to dine vid me at Marseille, I vill not give you a haggis." The one thing that the Emperor could not have seen *simile aut secundum* in his own land was a Volunteer Review on a really great scale, and if the War Office had had any sense, it would, by hook or by crook, have got eighty or a hundred (or more, if possible) thousand Volunteers from every part of the kingdom to march past him. Even Mr. Morton would not have grudged the money, and every penny of it would have been invested to bring in a hundred per cent. annually at least. But, after all, the War Office and the rest of us are as it pleases God.

The *Saturday's* article on "The Wrongs of Singapore" will cause it to be much disliked in that colony and in Hongkong. It says—in conclusion to an argument that Singapore and Hongkong are creatures of the British Empire, which exist for it, and by it, and without it would cease to exist, except as the possessions of some other Power which would not make it its business to cherish the British merchant:—

If Hongkong has become something more than a barren rock, and Singapore has shot up from a trumpery origin to a trading city of immense wealth and importance, it is because they have been taken as stations by the Empire which has given security to the lives and property of the white merchants. Forgetfulness of that fact would argue nearly equal ingratitude and stupidity. We do not believe that the white men in such a place do forget it. It is their Parliamentary advocates orating to the ignorant Radical gallery who forget. To them, therefore, we address our reminder of the fact that Singapore and Hongkong are not at all in the position of New Zealand or Australia. These and other genuine colonies could stand by themselves. But Hongkong and Singapore are trading factories on a large scale, in which the white men could not be sure of their lives for an hour if the British garrison were withdrawn.

Talk about self-government in such a community is childish. It is not childish, but it is mean, when the white merchants complain that they are taxed for the support of the force which alone makes their existence as traders possible. The meanness of it is particularly conspicuous when it is remembered that they pay infinitely less taxation than merchants at home. The claim advanced for them by their injudicious advocates in Parliament is really too impudent.

Our contemporaries in Singapore and Hongkong may be trusted to fully reply to this most arr-gant and short-sighted argument.

The inconvenience of guinea-piggery is instanced by the fact that Lord George Hamilton, the first Lord of the Admiralty, is a director of the English Bank of the River Plate, Ltd., which has just gone into liquidation. We close this brief review with the following ludicrous extract from the *Weekly National Press* of 18th July:—

The St. Margaret's (co. Dublin) Branch of the Anti-Parnellite League has passed the following resolution:—"That we call upon Mistress O'Shea to keep her registered husband at home for the future, as his visits to Ireland during the past six months have brought nothing but dissension, disorder, and disunion—the bane and the curse of our unfortunate country."

## Outports.

### CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The fifth cricket match of the season—Chefoo C. C. v. H.M.S. *Firebrand*—came off yesterday afternoon. The captain of the Chefoo Eleven won the toss, and magnanimously permitted the *Firebrands* to array themselves in a mour proof and go in first. Harlow and Olivier, who scored 10 and 9 respectively, made a bold stand against Donnelly's fast bowling, but the former made one of the six victims who succumbed to that redoubtable trundler, while the latter was very cleverly caught by Burgoyne. The inning was a brief one, and the *Firebrands* adjourned to the tent with 39 to their credit. Then the Chefootes prepared for action, little doubting their ability to considerably overtop the other side's score; but though they succeeded in compiling 46 and thus gaining the victory by 7 runs, it was a hard-fought struggle, as every available opportunity had to be taken advantage of to increase the score. The *Firebrands* at their second attempt totalled 59, Olivier scoring 39, not out, in good style. The pitch of course was simply wretched and fielding was terribly heavy work owing to the long grass and the soft and marshy nature of the ground, but nevertheless it was voted a capital game in spite of these little drawbacks, and we hope to engage in a return match with our genial opponents on the first opportunity. Though the heat was rather oppressive several ladies graced the near perspective by their presence and watched the progress of the game with close attention. Score:

CHEFOO C.C.

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Havers, b. Olivier         | 5  |
| Damstrom, b. Harlow        | 0  |
| Christie, b. Harlow        | 2  |
| Blinman, b. Olivier        | 12 |
| Johnstone, b. Ward         | 11 |
| Burgoyne, b. Harlow        | 0  |
| Sugden, b. Harlow          | 1  |
| Clarke, jun., b. Olivier   | 0  |
| Clarke, c. Ward, b. Harlow | 9  |
| Donnelly, Capt., b. Harlow | 0  |
| Price, not out             | 1  |
| Extras                     | 5  |

Total.....46

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|                          |    |                     |    |
|--------------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| H.M.S. Firebrand.        |    |                     |    |
| Capt. Baker, b. Donnelly | 1  | b. Clarke jun.      | 4  |
| Firth, b. Blinman        | 8  | c. Donnelly, b.     |    |
|                          |    | Clarke jun.         | 1  |
| Olivier, Capt., c. Bur-  |    |                     |    |
| goyne, b. Donnelly       | 9  | not out             | 39 |
| Dr. Grant, b. Donnelly   | 0  | 1-b-w, b. Clarke    |    |
|                          |    | jun.                | 0  |
| Ward, b. Donnelly        | 2  | c. Price, b. Clarke |    |
|                          |    | jun.                | 3  |
| Harlow, b. Donnelly      | 10 | b. Sagden           | 3  |
| Kelly, b. Donnelly       | 7  | b. Clarke jun.      | 0  |
| Foxworthy, run out       | 0  | b. Clarke jun.      | 0  |
| Hellyer, b. Blinman      | 0  | 1-b-w, b. Donnelly  | 1  |
| Blackford, not out       | 0  | b. Donnelly         | 0  |
| Morris, b. Donnelly      | 0  | b. Clarke jun.      | 6  |
| Extras                   | 2  | Extras              | 2  |
| Total                    | 39 |                     | 59 |

## CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the night of August 8th occurred the largest fire which Chungking has known for years. It began late in the evening and burnt till near daylight, rendering about 150 families homeless and entailing a loss which is estimated at 50,000 taels. The dealers in medicines are the chief losers, as the street was largely devoted to that business, which is of considerable importance here.

Some seven or eight years ago the Magistrate Kuah, who was still in office at the time of the riot, and a man of considerable business energy and foresight, provided the city with eight small fire engines, probably of French type, and with a still larger number which are described as being carried on one man's shoulder. Stone cisterns were built at frequent intervals in the streets, and ladders and buckets were also provided. Chair coolies were engaged as firemen, which was a very economical arrangement as they received ordinarily only nominal pay and a larger amount on the occasion of a fire, with a reward to those who reached the fire first. The engines were purchased and the running expenses provided by contributions from the officials and by the residents. Of late, however, the whole business has been neglected, some of the engines being allowed to get out of repair, until, finally, a few months ago the Taotai had them all collected and stowed away in one place. There was no wind blowing at the time of the fire, and if the engines had been on hand the loss would have been comparatively small. Naturally there was widespread indignation against the Taotai, and a few days later when he went out to inspect the burned district his chair was besieged by a crowd of women and children demanding compensation for their burned homes. He took refuge in the Chientai's *yamen* where he was besieged by the burned-out people and a sympathising crowd of several thousand people, who pressed into the very interior of the *yamen*.

Here was a good illustration of the power of the democracy in China. The people had right on their side and the official was to blame, and though at the military headquarters, did not dare to lift a finger. Through the intercession of the Prefect, who promised on behalf of the Taotai that the fire department should be put in running order again, and part compensation be made to the sufferers, the crowd dispersed after about three hours. The Taotai, Prefect and Magistrate have already contributed 1,000 taels. The Taotai is also out in a proclamation in which he tries ungenerously to shift the blame on to the shoulders of the Prefect.

15th August.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere. (2)

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Echo of 22nd August.)

We are glad to hear that prospects for a coming Race-Meeting are very fair. Though the list for subscription griffins has not yet been placed on the table we hear already of eight intending subscribers.

We are glad to learn that the missionary in the Kiongning district who was lately threatened with expulsion and only retired to Foochow on the solicitation of his friends, has returned to his post. The parting words of a friend to him on his starting to resume his work again were, "*pas trop de cèle*," which we are given to understand means "go slow;" very excellent advice.

We hear this week of some few native tea hongers over the bridge closing their doors for the season. On enquiring as to the reason of their doing so so early, they say that they find so little demand, and that with the reported depressed state of the London and Australian markets they do not look for improvement. All natives engaged in the trade are better informed than they used to be, and none are so speculative after late experiences.

The following statement of Congou Settlements to date shows that about 80 per cent. of the total has been laid down at and under 10½d. per lb.

| Settlements of Congou since the beginning of season. | Exch. 3/3 £2 freight. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 982 chests at 38                                     | to 45 = 1/5½ to 1/9   |
| 2,990 "                                              | " 37 = 1/3½ to 1/5½   |
| 8,981 "                                              | " 33 = 1/1 to 1/3½    |
| 29,460 "                                             | " 21 = 10½ to 1/0½    |
| 46,940 "                                             | " 17 = 8½ to 1/0½     |
| 23,910 "                                             | " 15 = 7½ to 8½       |
| 26,140 "                                             | " 13 = 6½ to 7½       |
| 39,718 "                                             | " 9 = 12½ to 5½       |
| 26,429 "                                             | " 6½ = 8½ to 3½       |
| 205,550                                              |                       |

Complaints reach us from all sides of the increase of squeezing in the country, both on articles of export and import. "Any man too muchee fear do pidgin" is the expression used to us. Applications have been made to foreign hongers for transit passes by their merest acquaintances amongst the natives, and for merchandise in which they have not the slightest interest. These helpless traders ask whether foreigners cannot interfere on their behalf, but we do not see how this is to be done.

(From the Foochow Echo of 29th August.)

Several thousands of students have already arrived from different points within this Vicerealty for the triennial examination to take place on the 10th proximo. Upwards of ten thousand are expected altogether. Let us hope that they will not create any disturbances as they generally do.

Some eight disbanded Hunan soldiers were seen calling at all the native bankers and opium shops on Monday last, demanding contributions of cash to meet the expenses of their return home. At the bank at the head of the road leading to Messrs. Schonfeld & Co.'s hong they were noticed by a passing foreigner to be exchanging high words with the master banker. Surely there ought to be a stop put upon this sort of begging.

Yesterday afternoon a party of disbanded Hunan soldiers, seven in number, paid us a visit at our offices, and declined to go when ordered to do so. Their determined mien made us feel very uncomfortable and it was a long time before we could get rid of them. We can only ask ourselves at the moment, are these annoyances to continue? We shall not be surprised to hear of these loafers visiting some of the foreign hongers.

We understand that the present Salt Commissioner is to be appointed to the post of Provincial Judge. This is a most popular appointment with all the respectable natives in the city and suburbs, but not quite so much liked by the idle and

good for nothing, a class unfortunately on the increase in numbers in consequence of the decay of the tea trade. It is known that His Excellency will be particularly severe with ruffians, vagabonds and gamblers. It is said of him that he will be the right man in the right place.

Last Saturday night (22nd) a strong northerly wind sprang up and lasted until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, when rain fell in torrents and continued off and on for some hours. On Sunday night there was a repetition of the blow, though not in the same force as on the preceding night, succeeded as before by heavy rain and a falling barometer. The weather on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was squally and showery, moderating however each day. On Thursday it was more settled in the morning but turned to rain in the afternoon. Yesterday was fine until 5 p.m. when a thunderstorm broke over the place accompanied by very heavy rain which did not cease until nearly midnight, completing the record of an unusually unsettled week.

## KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The news you have published from Peking is becoming all the talk. It seems to be universally felt that time has come for a determined stand. The Chinese will of course try to exhaust all the arts of diplomacy, but it is hoped our representatives have long ere this learned the ways of the Chinese and will not allow themselves to be put off. The demand for the opening of Hunan to foreign enterprise is a masterstroke and goes to the root of things. This ought to be insisted on. Talking with intelligent Chinese on this subject they are of the opinion that if the foreign powers are only determined and the Chinese officials see there is no way of escape open to them, all the demands will be promptly granted. If there is any weakness or vacillating the day is lost. An official said the other day that China was powerless to open Hunan, that the Hunanese were more powerful than the Central Government. A very few weeks ought to put this to the test. Various objections and promises will doubtless be made but these will only be as dust thrown into the eyes. Nothing but immediate action ought to suffice. The natives are getting filled with the subject, and the old talk of rebellion and foreign war is revived. We certainly seem to be on the eve of great changes: it seems as if it would be impossible for any changes to make things worse: an improvement in foreign and Chinese relations is sure to be the result. The Chinese ought now to be made to learn that even if they think foreigners are barbarians they are not to be treated as such.

Things go along quietly as usual here. Recently Mrs. Eyres, of the China Inland Mission, died, and was buried in our little cemetery on the banks of the Yangtze.

26th August.

## NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A most disastrous fire broke out here the night before last in the southern part of the city. Over one hundred of the best shops in Nanking, in the South Gate Street, were entirely destroyed. The officials were on hand in force but unable to accomplish anything by their presence. The flames were finally stopped by a high dead wall. Your correspondent has heard no estimate of the loss. The shops were occupied by merchants of every sort. I presume a hundred thousand dollars will cover the damage. The loss will fall most heavily of course upon the petty dealers



and manufacturers whose whole capital was invested in the stock consumed. Fortunately no live were lost.

26th August.

In obedience to orders from the Tsungli Yamèn the Hien have been taking a census of all the foreigners within their respective districts. Ch'ung Mu (陳模), the Shang-yuen Hien, called in person yesterday at each mission house to make the acquaintance of the missionaries and verify the returns made to his office. It is very gratifying to know that he has returned to his post, after a long absence. He went into retirement more than two years ago for a period of mourning, I believe. The vigilance of the authorities here is shown by the order forbidding the Tiansan Festival this year. The great throngs which usually visit the famous shrine on T'sing-liang-shan during this moon have not been permitted to assemble this year. The past week has therefore been much more quiet than was anticipated, though the daily increasing number of students who have come up for the examinations gives the streets an unusually lively appearance.

The shops destroyed by last Monday's fire are being rapidly rebuilt. The real number of buildings destroyed was fifty, but the families unhoused number many more. The loss, as estimated by the neighbours, varies all the way from two hundred thousand to eight million dollars. This illustrates the unreliability of Chinese estimates. As an extra stock of goods had been purchased for the examination season it is possible that two hundred thousand dollars may be a very fair estimate. The fire originated in an opium den. It is unfortunate that the Chinese have no system of fire insurance.

Liu Taotai, lately of the Foreign Office, has been appointed, it is said, to the post of Li-küen Tsung-pau (臚捐總辦) for the province of Anhui. This is an unusual appointment, as he is an expectant Taotai of Kiangsu. The information sent by your Chinese correspondent touching this official is doubtless correct in the main. Upon further inquiry here I have been told that the real cause of the quarrel with the Fantai was that the latter coveted the perquisites of one of the Taotai's most lucrative offices, from which the latter was therefore removed. This led to some very plain speech on the part of the aggrieved mandarin in the presence of the Viceroy, who was so shocked by the breach of etiquette that he proceeded to deprive him of the rest of his offices.

29th August.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The principal event to record is the death on Saturday morning of Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung and one of the leading members of the Admiralty Board. He was afflicted with a very alarming carbuncle on his back with which the native faculty were unable to cope, and Dr. Irwin was asked to go and see if it would be possible for European surgery to save this life so valuable to China. Unfortunately he could do nothing, as the Governor was already unconscious when he arrived, and died within a few hours. Chang Yao has had a very chequered career, but once his merit was recognised received very rapid promotion. On his appointment to his present post it was necessary for him to raise large loans to enable him to proceed to his province, and as his family is absolutely penniless, the outlook for his creditors does not appear hopeful.

The Japanese Admiral has come and gone, simply contenting himself with paying his respects to the high authorities.

Peking is quiescent. The much talked-of ultimatum turns out to be rather a feeble

document and moreover was presented somewhat inopportunistically, as the day before intelligence was received that all claims had been settled locally.

The match factory as at present constituted has not been floated and another chance of making a fortune is lost. Illuolated people say that there was only one application for shares on the part of the foreign community.

Griffins are beginning to come down from Mongolia and training will commence in another fortnight or so. The Peking races are fixed for the 16th and 17th of October and the Tientsin races will probably take place on the last three days of that month.

26th August.

## WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Perhaps you would like to know a word about the indemnity question of the Catholic Mission here. I hear from most reliable sources that everything was settled and accepted on both sides on the 25th ult., viz., that 110,000 taels should be paid to the mission by the Taotai of Wuhu to compensate for the material losses as well as for the product of the intellectual labour lost during the outbreak, and two pieces of ground, which were asked principally as an atonement for the violation of the tombs of the fathers, which violation as you know was conducted in a most horrible and insulting manner. The other reason was because these two pieces of grounds or hillocks overlook the mission ground and are otherwise a great nuisance—in fact they seem to be the general and sole latrines of the Chinese population of Wuhu.

It was known by everybody that things were settled: Chinese and foreign papers published it in Shanghai, and the fathers here had even been asked by the Chinese delegates themselves to telegraph the happy conclusion to Shanghai.

I am told at present that the proceedings are at a standstill owing to the mandarins having broken their word with regard to the two pieces of ground, alleging all sorts of reasons: of not having granted this nor that or of not having had powers, although the fathers had positively refused to enter into negotiations with them until they had proved that they had full powers.

At the bottom of all this there seems to be, not a petticoat, but something relating to it, namely jealousy on the part of Tsai Taotai. As the delegate of the Viceroy he intends to have everybody at his feet, including P'en, the Taotai of Wuhu, although this latter has to act on an equal footing with him in this question, he being the father and mother of the place and immediately interested in it. Now P'en was for rapid settlement of the question and his influence prevailed to the satisfaction of both sides alike, except Tsai Taotai, who considers himself put aside and who could not but try to spoil his colleague's doings, in which he admirably succeeded in having part of his proceedings cancelled at Nanking, where he has more influence than P'en Taotai.

I must state in justice to the fathers that everybody, Chinese and European alike, was astonished at the moderate sum asked by the mission. Well-informed Chinese affirm that their authorities were prepared to pay from 160 to 180 thousand taels.

1st September.

**TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.**—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere. (1)

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## Peking Gazettes.

### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

10th August.

REPORT BY THE GOVERNOR OF CH'AHAR ON THE FOREGOING CASE.

K'uei-pin, the Governor of Ch'ahar, while in Peking some months ago received orders from the Privy Council to investigate the charges which had been brought against his colleague, the Governor of Uliasutai. In his report which is now published, he states that the Censor's indictment is true in every particular. From Kalgan to Uliasutai there are altogether sixty-four stages. Forty-four of these are within the jurisdiction of the memorialist, the remaining twenty being under the control of the Governor of Uliasutai. Connected with the former, there are four military inspectors who, together with an officer specially deputed for the purpose, formed a Commission of Enquiry. Their reports were sent in separately, and although they differ in some minor details, they all point conclusively to the guilt of the accused. The warrants from the Boards under which he was travelling, authorised To-k'o-t'uan to make use of fourteen riding horses, four pack horses, two leaders, and seven carts from Kalgan to Uliasutai, a distance of 3,840 li. At the usual rate of commutation, this would have represented a payment of Tls. 239. He had no written authority to requisition for camels, but as a matter of fact high officials travelling on the post roads in Mongolia always receive a supply of these animals for the transport of their luggage. The number naturally depends on the amount of baggage and averages about thirty or forty, never exceeding fifty. The accused employed no less than eighty-five of these animals, and not content with this, he demanded from twenty to thirty carts at each station, and in the absence of carts, 100 camels. This demand was complied with by the authorities of every station from the moment he got outside the pass until he reached Uliasutai. The only explanation of such a vast equipment is that it was used for the conveyance of merchandise with the object of evading duty. The requisition for carriers, tents, and other requirements, was on a proportionately large scale, and inflicted the greatest possible hardship upon the Mongols. The doings of his retinue were still worse. They made exactions of sheep, tea, cloth, and other articles at every station, and if they met with any refusal, had recourse to oaths and blows to enforce their demands. In addition to this, they extorted a sum of Tls. 1,490. Such was the conduct of the Governor and his suite at the forty-four stations under the jurisdiction of the memorialist. When he reached the stations under his own control, his exactions became still more impossible to satisfy. Each station was obliged to provide a present of Tls. 50 for the Governor himself, and Tls. 30 for distribution amongst the members of his staff, in addition to twelve head of sheep which could be commuted at Tls. 2.2 each. The authorities of the various stations prayed hard for some remission, but the Governor's agent was inexorable, and threatened all who hesitated to comply with punishment. The first ten stations provided altogether Tls. 1,700, the second ten Tls. 1,580. All the stations were directed to furnish fourteen horses each, of which he kept eight, and returned six. For those which he returned he claimed a money payment of 25 Tls. each, while for those which he retained he only gave a commutation allowance of Tls. 6 per head. The payments were made to his agent, who was

careful to obtain a written declaration stating that no extortion had been practised. No very clear evidence is procurable respecting the charge of conveying produce free of duty for mercantile establishments. A number of merchants residing at Kalgan and doing business with Uliasutai were examined on this point, but they naturally refused to incriminate themselves. The memorialist forwards copies and translations of all the evidence taken in the case and leaves it to the Throne to deal with the accused officer.

11th August.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Chang Yin-huan, Minister of the Tsungli Yamen, has been promoted to the office of Senior Vice-President of the Censorate.

#### FULL INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR OF ULIASUTAI.

K'uei-pin, the Governor of Ch'ahar, furnishes a further and more exhaustive account on the above subject. The accused had represented one of his servants, a man named Ch'en-yu, as the chief culprit. No such person exists, but the Governor's agent, Chi-t'ung, and a number of his servants have been subjected to a severe examination. Chi-t'ung deposed that he had accompanied the Governor T'o-k'o-t'uan from Kalgan to Uliasutai and had acted as his agent on the way. Altogether, they travelled sixty-four stages. From the third stage onwards the Governor and his suite made a demand for sheep which they commuted at sums varying from Tls. 1.2 to Tls. 2.6 per head. From the seventh stage the Governor received at every station sums of money ranging from Tls. 5 to Tls. 80. Every evening the proceeds of the day's exactions were made up in three sealed packets which the witness handed to the Governor. Altogether, the Governor received in this way Tls. 2,701. A domestic servant, named P'ing-an, was next examined and gave similar evidence. He had been in the service of the Governor from boyhood and had made the journey with him from Kalgan to Uliasutai. His master had received money presents of from twenty to one hundred taels at every station they passed after they reached the seventh stage. A commutation allowance for sheep had been paid from the third stage onward both to the Governor and the members of his retinue. The money was placed in leather bags of which he had charge during the journey and which were handed over to his master when they reached their destination. If these men were so active in collecting funds for their chief, it was not unreasonable to suppose that they had taken care of their own interests, and they were closely questioned on this point. Chi-t'ung admitted that he and several others had received a sum of Tls. 233 as a commutation payment for sheep. During the last 20 stages he had exacted a fee of Tls. 5 at each station, or a total of Tls. 100 which, however, he was obliged to make over to the Governor on their arrival at Uliasutai. Twelve of the escort received Tls. 359 for sheep with which they claimed a right to be supplied. Several of the other servants admitted to having received on this account a sum of Tls. 122.

An investigation of the charge of having conveyed goods for merchants with the animals supplied at the public expense produced some strange revelations. During the month which the accused passed at Kalgan he had contracted with several firms to convey for them immense quantities of produce to Uliasutai. No less than seventy of the eighty-eight camels for which he requisitioned were loaded with brick tea, tobacco, and other goods consigned to Uliasutai by the Kalgan merchants. He charged at the rate of fourteen strings of cash for each package of merchandise and the total proceeds which were divided amongst himself and his dependants amounted to over a thousand taels. The merchants admitted that they had escaped

the duty and offered to make good a sum equal to ten times the amount they would have had to pay on this head. The charge of forcing each station to provide him with a couple of horses was also fully established. The demand was however confined to the twenty stations within his jurisdiction and only a dozen or so of horses were retained. Such was the intense greed of the accused officer that he undertook to attach a number of persons to him as attendants who paid him various sums in consideration of the saving they were thus able to effect in their travelling expenses. Altogether he pocketed a sum of more than Tls. 3,400: Chi-tung extorted Tls. 232 on his own account, and the other members of his staff shared in the plunder in a less degree. The memorialist after denouncing the accused as a villain who is a disgrace to the public service leaves him to be dealt with by the Throne. Chi-tung has been sentenced to 100 blows and banishment to a distance of 3,000 li; P'ing-an is to receive 100 blows and to be banished for three years, and Chang-yu is to have 80 blows and banishment for one year and half. Twenty-nine members of the party who participated in the plunder are to be tried by the authorities at Uliasutai. The mercantile firms at Kalgan whose goods were passed through by T'o-k'o-t'uan have been obliged to make good the duty and likin and have been fined in a sum of Tls. 1,460.

12th August.

No papers of importance.

13th August.

#### THE VICEROY AT NANKING ASKS FOR FULLER POWERS TO ENABLE HIM TO DEAL WITH CRIME.

The Viceroy, Liu K'un-i, states that ever since the rebellion, brigandage has continued to flourish in the province of Kiangsu, members of secret societies and disbanded soldiers being the chief promoters of disorder. Since he entered upon the duties of his office scarcely a day has passed that several cases of robbery with violence have not been reported, and the majority of these are committed by armed bands and attended with loss of life. The situation has undergone entire change since the memorialist's previous tenure of office as Viceroy at Nanking. At the moment of writing missionary troubles are constantly occurring at Tanyang, Kiangyin, Wuhsi, Chinkuei, Yanglu, Jukao, and other places, all of them being fomented by ruffians who make use of the opportunity to promote their own lawless designs. The memorialist has already been honoured with the receipt of an Imperial Decree commanding him to take steps for the arrest and severe punishment of criminals of this class. There is no doubt a difference between bandits and those who take part in riots against missionaries, but they are both alike as far as the harm they inflict upon the country is concerned. Once the offenders have been arrested and found guilty, the only punishment which acts as a sufficient deterrent is immediate execution. Four years ago the Governor of Kiangsu asked for and obtained permission from the Throne to punish with summary decapitation all cases of brigandage accompanied with incendiarism or murder which occurred in Hualan, Hsichow or Haichou. These departments are noted for the turbulent character of their people and the above measure was adopted to meet the exceptional nature of the case. Brigandage is now largely on the increase in all the administrative departments of Kiangning and Kiangsu, and the state of things is very similar to what prevails in Hsüchou. The present system under which bandits who have committed murder or incendiarism must be forwarded to the provincial capital for trial makes no distinction between them and ordinary highway robbers, and fails to act as a sufficient deterrent against crimes of the graver

class. The memorialist therefore asks permission to adopt the following modification of the present procedure. He suggests that all criminals of this class who may be indicted for capital offences shall be tried in the first instance, as at present, by the magistrate of the district, and that the case shall then be re-heard by the Taotai who shall forward a report thereon for the consideration of the Governor. The latter, after going over the case, shall have the power to order the summary decapitation of the prisoner at the place where the crime was committed, reporting the matter at the same time to the Throne and forwarding copies of all the depositions to the Board of Punishments.—*Approved by Rescript.*

14th August.

No papers of interest.

15th August.

#### COURT CIRCULAR.

To-morrow after breakfast and the transaction of public business, the Emperor will proceed to the Chien Fu Kung, where he will perform the usual rites before the Imperial Portraits.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

A few days ago Sung-Sen, President of the Mongolian Superintendency, presented Us with a memorial in which he stated that the appointment to the post of Deputy Captain-General of the Cherim League was irregular. Instructions were accordingly issued to En Ch'eng, Comptroller-General of the Colonial Office, to go into the matter. The latter has now furnished Us with a memorandum pointing out that the appointment is quite in accordance with former precedents. Assistant administrators of the affairs of a League take rank after the Captain-General and Deputy Captain-General, and the supreme chief of all the banners when compared with the single chief of one banner naturally takes precedence. There have moreover been several precedents; what necessity is there then for making any change on the plea that the regulations are not sufficiently explicit? The appointment as proposed by En Ch'eng is one to which no exception can be taken, whereas Sung-Sen in rigidly adhering to his own opinion and taking upon himself to present a memorial in his own name alone has displayed his obstinate stupidity and the Board is directed to consider what form of punishment shall be meted out to him.

#### MISCONDUCT OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

Reports reached Chang Chih-tung that ever since the appointment in the eleventh moon of last year of Chi Kao-hui to the command of the Yünyang (Hupei) Brigade, many changes in administration had been introduced and that things generally were in an unsatisfactory state. It was stated that many soldiers had been disbanded while pay and allowances continued to be drawn on their account as before; further that the Brigadier had taken over into his own hands the management of a fund raised out of the rent of a piece of ground at Yünyang, which fund had hitherto been administered by the Military Secretary and the proceeds of which were devoted to the payment of sundry expenses in connection with the General's yamen. The result was that others were now forced to make contributions and that the state of things in the camp was the subject of universal comment.

Memorialist remembers that in the fourth moon of the present year the Brigadier made representations to him, asking for permission to amalgamate the horse and foot soldiers, to decrease the number of lieutenants and increase some salaries, proposals which to outward appearance seemed to be made with a view to reorganisation, but to which it was not expedient to assent until the matter had been more closely gone into. Read by the light of memorialist's subsequent

information these schemes would appear to have been proposed with a view to furthering Chi Kao-hui's private interests, and a deputy was appointed to make secret enquiry into the matter. After this step had been decided upon a further report was made by Li Shou-t'ang, an officer attached to the central battalion of the Yinyang Brigade, to the effect that the three battalions of horse and foot soldiers constituting the Brigade had hitherto always been kept up to the full strength of 620 men. When however last year Chi Kao-hui took command he at once dismissed some 140 men and sold 42 horses, while insisting that the officers concerned should draw pay and allowances for them as before and hand the amount over to himself. In this way in the course of three months he appropriated over Tls. 2,000. In the 4th moon of the present year he proposed to cut down the force by another 30 men, but in this he was resisted by one or two officers whom in his wrath he at once dismissed. Li went on to say that it was the monstrous injustice of this proceeding which led him to bring forward these charges and that he was perfectly able to substantiate all his statements. On examination it appeared that apart from one or two slight inaccuracies as regards figures his allegations were on the whole correct, and the result of this enquiry certainly astonished memorialist exceedingly. As a preliminary step he would request permission to remove Chi Kao-hui from his post, after which he will be put on trial and the whole matter be subjected to a most rigorous investigation.—*Approved.*

16th August.

## ACTING APPOINTMENT.

Ch'ang Ch'un having applied for leave, the post of Captain-General of the Plain Red Banner will for the present be filled by I Kung.

## ARTILLERY FOR THE CANTON PROVINCE.

Li Han-chang reports that his predecessor Chang Chih-tung, in view of the long extended line of coast at Kiungchow, proposed with the Imperial sanction to defend it by an "artillery embankment" some 20 li long and made arrangements for the purchase of 102 7½-centimetre guns.

These guns, which were ordered from Krupp, have now been delivered at Canton and been inspected by memorialist, who has found them to be of excellent workmanship with their carriages and ammunition all complete. But while in every respect admirably adapted for an army on a campaign they are not suitable for the Canton province. The climate of that province is extraordinarily damp, and in Kiungchow there is added to the damp the pest of white ants which eat anything and everything and would in a very short time play havoc with the gun-carriages and leather cushions. There is also the danger of the guns themselves being destroyed by rust.

Another drawback is the hilly nature of the province which would prevent them being rapidly moved from place to place. The coast at Kiungchow moreover consists for the greater part of wet sand in which the wheels of the gun-carriages would easily sink, and it has also been discovered that the guns are too long to be conveniently turned on the embankment. Lastly the province does not produce either horses or the forage for feeding horses, and even were horses to be imported from Kuangsi and Kueichow they would all be small animals quite unequal to the task of dragging such heavy guns.

On these several grounds therefore memorialist would hardly feel justified in retaining artillery which had been proved unsuitable for use in his province, but would suggest that the guns be transferred to Chihli and the three eastern provinces where the ground would be suitable for

them and where horses are to be had in plenty.

He has conferred with Li Hung-chang on the matter and the latter concurs with him in thinking that such would be the best course to adopt. Their cost would in the meantime be defrayed by the Kuang-tung province, but should later on Chihli be able to repay the fact can be again reported.—*Request granted.*

17th August.

No documents of interest.

18th August.

## MISCONDUCT OF A GRADUATE.

Fu-le-ming-é, Lieutenant-Governor of Li-I reports the following case. In the 4th year of Kwang Hsi Li-I, a *chüjen* who had been deprived of his rank, together with a captain who has since been dismissed the service, Ting Wan-ch'un, were skulking in the neighbourhood of Tientsin where they forged the visiting card of a Peking official, and on the strength thereof wrote letters extorting money. The drafts of these letters and the wooden stamp used for printing the cards were discovered in Ting's house, and the Viceroy at once applied for permission to degrade these two individuals, and Li-I was forced to execute a bond whereby he bound himself to at once return to his home at Chinshuihsien, Hupei. In the 10th year of Kwang Hsi he secretly made his way into Li and offered his services to Chin Shun, the then Governor, who ignorant of his antecedents accepted them. Shortly afterwards several of his misdeeds coming to light he was summarily expelled. When a year later Hsi Lun took over the acting appointment of Governor, he again effected an entrance into the *yamen* in the capacity of Secretary.

Such power as he had he shamefully abused, accepting bribes and confounding right and wrong in such a way as to make all people grind their teeth with rage. On this being discovered he was a second time ignominiously expelled, but to the surprise of all his powers of intrigue were so great that he succeeded in persuading the intimate friends of Hsi Lun to get him reinstated in his old post, where by virtue of his experience he had made himself almost indispensable. The result was disastrous, as the greater his knowledge the greater was his power of doing harm, and ruin overtook all who ventured in any way to cross his path. When Hsi Lun was so seriously ill he eventually obtained control over everything, and there is no length to which he hesitated to go.

On Sê-leng-o's taking over charge he incited the troops to such an extent that they almost broke out in open revolt. His share in the matter however leaked out, and when Sê-leng-o came to look for him with a view to punishing him he had already withdrawn to the Ch'ing-shui-ho district. Such outrageous conduct as his must not for one moment be tolerated, and the Suiing District Magistrate has received strict orders to immediately effect his arrest and have him transported in irons to his native place. Memorialist would further request that the Governor of Hupei be directed to have a most careful watch kept over him there, in order to prevent his again breaking out.

19th August.

## AFFAIRS IN HEI-LUNG-CHIANG.

In the winter of last year Ik'ot'anga, the Military Governor of Hei-lung-chiang, furnished a report to the Throne dealing with the non-registration of land, the prevalence of litigation, the troubles of the bannermen etc., in the three districts of Hulan, Payensusu and Suihua, and requesting to be allowed to defer the adoption of regulative measures until the arrival of the Deputy Lieutenant Governor Tseng-ch'i.

That officer arrived at his post in the third moon of the present year and memorialist has had long and exhaustive

consultations with him as to the best means to be adopted. The great difficulty they have to contend with is the rooting out of old abuses, as the moment one attempts to interfere with what has gone on for so long, one has at once to encounter the opposition of the gentry and the influential families who, not content with passive resistance, would not hesitate to commence protracted lawsuits in the provincial courts and drag them out through all stages of appeal. It is this prospect which has hitherto deterred all reformers, and as a consequence the abuses have been allowed to take firmer root as time went on.

Memorialist proposes in this instance to carry through the measurement of the non-registered land, no matter what obstacles may be placed in his way, and trusts he may be enabled to carry it out without allowing the State to suffer any loss and without at the same time unduly irritating the people. He intends to go over all the land, except of course the mountainous, marshy, saline and otherwise unproductive lots, and to find out the exact area of the land which has been registered and that which has not. After measurement titles will be issued for the latter but no attempt will be made to recover back rent.

With reference to unallotted Government land which has in a great many instances been clandestinely appropriated and brought under cultivation, it would be somewhat dangerous to venture to expel all holders of the same. It is therefore proposed to have it measured, a list drawn up of the lots, and the holders and the value thereof assessed. The price of the lots at the value assessed will be demanded of the holders and on payment thereof deeds will be issued to them and the amount of rent payable fixed. Should they hereafter wish to dispose of their lots the transfer deeds will require to be registered in the usual way. Memorialist has also had long consultations with Tseng-ch'i regarding the best mode of dealing with the other questions already referred to, and hopes to be able to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

## CARELESSNESS OF TWO JAILORS.

Ik'ot'anga reports the case of two jailors who, being in charge of the outer gaol, were in the habit of secretly going to their homes and leaving the prisoners under their charge to do pretty much as they liked. The result was that the latter took to forging cash notes and trusted to be able to put them into circulation with the aid of the jailors aforesaid. Before, however, they were able to put their plan into execution the matter was discovered, and it is proposed in addition to severely punishing the forgers to at once degrade the two officers who have shown themselves guilty of such a grave breach of trust.

## SALT WELLS IN YUNNAN.

T'an Chün-pei reports the usual annual advance of Tls. 3,500 to the salt workers of the Ch'iaohou well to enable them to purchase the necessary firewood for firing the salt.

## Meetings.

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiungse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m.

*Present:*—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), J. Graham, H. H. Joseph, W. McDonald, D. M. Moses, N. A. Siebs, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

*Cash Statement* for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.



Return of prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

North Shanse Road Extension.—The following letter is read and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 18th August, 1891.

Lot 1839, North Shanse Road.

SIR,—I am instructed by the San Tai Co., mortgagors, and the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Limited, mortgagees, that they are prepared to surrender a portion of this Lot for the extension of the North Shanse Road, free of cost, upon the following conditions:—

The western side of the Road to be the line of the houses lately erected by the San Tai Co.

The land surrendered to be so much of Lot 1839 as lies to the East of this line.

The Municipal Council to make up and brick the road at once, and to drain it as soon as possible. If no provision has been made for draining the road this year, provision to be made in the next Budget and the draining to be completed before next summer.

I enclose a plan showing the land proposed to be surrendered.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DOWDALL, F.R.I.B.A.: A.M.I.C.E.,

Surveyor to the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited.

Secretary,  
Municipal Council.

Decided to accept this offer.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing Minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, &c., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 29th day of August 1891.

| Offence                                 | No. of apprehensions. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations .....   | 1                     |
| Burglary .....                          | 3                     |
| Furious riding or driving .....         | 2                     |
| Larceny from persons .....              | 2                     |
| " dwellings, &c. ....                   | 30                    |
| Miscellaneous cases .....               | 159                   |
| Ricsha Licences suspended .....         | 354                   |
| confiscated .....                       | 125                   |
| Wheelbarrow Licences suspended .....    | 17                    |
| Hand cart .....                         | 1                     |
| Beggars, Hawkers, Ragpickers, etc. .... | 349                   |

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police ..... 1,043  
Stray dogs captured ..... 53

J. P. McEVEN,

Captain Superintendent, S.M.P.

29th August, 1891.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this Corporation was held on 22nd Aug. at the City Hall. There were present:—Messrs J. S. Moses (Chairman), S. C. Michaelsen, T. E. Davies, C. J. Holliday, H. Hoppius, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Alex. McConachie, L. Poesnecker, D. R. Sassoon, E. L. Woodin (Directors), F. de Bavis (Chief Manager), W. Wootton, G. W. Butt, G. Stewart, J. E. David G. Murray Bain, F. Henderson, E. T. Ezekiel, S. A. Joseph, F. P. Foster, John Grant, R. Lyall, W. S. Ramsey, H. Wicking, H. T. S. Green, Hon. P. Ryrie, H. W. Dick, V. A. C. Hawkins, D. H. Mackintosh, R. M. Gray, S. L. Darby, M. A. de Carvalho, J. R. Michael, E. C. Ray, J. Y. V. Vernon, E. Georg, C. W. Dickson, K. McK. Ross, J. H. Cox, G. S. Purvis, W. Legge, J. J. Bell-Irving, Y. A. Gubbay, Dr. Wm. Hartigan, G. S. Coxon, B. Layton, De Westley Layton, H. Z. Just, etc.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. I regret the result of the past half-year has not been so favourable as on former occasions.

Your managers, at the commencement of the year, had to contend with a heavy fall in exchange. A continual drop for the first few months has adversely affected the exchange profits at many of our branches. Still I am happy to say that the earnings have been sufficiently large to counter-balance the depression in exchange. Our losses, gentlemen, have been of an exceptionally severe nature. They were occasioned by the collapse of several old established firms in Bombay, the Straits, and China. The loss in Bombay alone amounted to £65,000, caused by the failure of a Parsee firm who were reputed very wealthy, and the loss was therefore quite unexpected. The Eastern Banks have all more or less suffered by the same failure. In China you have already heard of the misfortunes of a number of our old constituents. To meet these losses and in order to pay our usual dividend of 30s. per share on the old shares and the equivalent sum on the new, we are obliged to withdraw \$1,290,901.36 from the reserve fund. At the same time I would mention that your directors have deemed it best to face the losses at once and have made a clean sweep of everything in the shape of bad or doubtful debts. Considering the continued depression of trade in the colony and elsewhere, it will give you satisfaction to know that the business of the Bank continues in a very flourishing condition; and now having had our share of reverses I trust that when we meet again it will be my good fortune to lay before you as good a statement of the result of the current half-year as you have had in former years. In glancing over the accounts you will notice that the last call and the premium on the new shares have been fully paid up, making the capital of the Bank \$10,000,000, and the reserve fund, after deducting the sum of \$1,290,901.36 already referred to, now stands at \$6,300,000. We hold rupee paper for Rs. 5,725,000 standing in our books at par, which if taken over at the rate of the day would show a profit of about 4 lakhs of rupees. You will also notice that the deposits have increased \$8,000,000 since the last report, showing the confidence the public have in our institution; and as money here and in the East generally is very cheap and deposits were coming in steadily, your directors have after much consideration decided to reduce the yearly interest to 4½ per cent. Consequently the interest charged on advances has also been reduced in special cases and under certain conditions to 6 per cent. I may add that the reduction on fixed deposits was introduced in India about three months ago with much success. I believe you are all anxious to have full information regarding our Manila troubles. The case was, I regret to say, further complicated in May last by the action of a subordinate judge who had decreed another embargo of nine lakhs of dollars, of which \$292,000, the amount we had in cash, was seized and sealed, but was not removed from the Bank premises. This action of the judge was altogether illegal, and on appeal against this high-handed proceeding he was removed and further action was stopped pending the decision of the higher courts. At the present moment, besides the amount lately seized and locked up in the Bank, there is a sum of \$328,000 lodged with the Bank of Spain, which you will recollect was seized in March, 1889, making altogether \$620,000 embargoed. Not only has the Bank been losing considerably in interest by the lock-up of such a large sum, but our business has further suffered in consequence of the Bank being obliged to shut its doors for one month after the second embargo. As the case is *sub judice* you will of course not expect me to enter into further details; but I hope you will consider it sufficient if I only add that, as we are advised, our position is so good that though the final decision may be somewhat deferred you need not have any apprehension as to the result. (Applause.) We feel certain that

ultimately full justice will be done to the Bank by the Spanish Courts. Mr. Noble's health not being robust enough to return to the colony, your directors have confirmed Mr. De Boris in the post of chief manager; he commands their full confidence, and I feel sure that of the shareholders also. (Loud applause.) Mr. Noble will still remain in the service of the Bank to give it the benefit of his long experience. Mr. Harries having completed his tour of inspection of all the branches, resumed charge of the San Francisco agency. Mr. Walter, who retired from Shanghai in May last, will come out again in November next on a tour of inspection. He has had over 25 years' experience in the Bank and his reports on the agencies will be very valuable. You will have noticed in the report that the Directors recommend the election of a third auditor. The business of the Bank has enormously increased of late and there are now returns from 22 branches and agencies to audit every half-year. We feel bound to draw the attention of the shareholders to this matter, as in case of illness, or unavoidable absence of either of the present auditors, it will be impossible for the other one to go through the accounts alone satisfactorily. Such appointment, according to the Deed of Settlement, is entirely in the hands of the shareholders. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put to the chair.

Mr. H. Wicking—Mr. Chairman, will you please state whether—being of course in possession of exclusive information in virtue of your office—you have during the period that you have held the post of Chairman of this Bank been interested directly or indirectly in the forward or short selling of the shares of this Bank?

The Chairman—Although I think you have no right to ask such a question, still I am in a position to deny it altogether.

Mr. Wicking—I have a perfect right to ask the question.

The Chairman—I do not think so, but now that you have asked it I simply deny it.

Mr. Wicking—I understand you to say you have had nothing to do with the forward selling of Bank shares?

The Chairman—I do not exactly know what you mean—

Mr. Wicking—No, I don't think you do quite understand the nature of the question. Will you please look at it? (Mr. Wicking handed a copy of the question to the Chairman.)

The Chairman—You have asked a question and I simply deny it. (Applause.)

Mr. Wicking—I am of opinion, Mr. Chairman, that the mode of electing the Chairman of this Bank is not very satisfactory. I think it should be done either at general meeting or by the Board of Directors themselves by ballot. I think the system of appointing a Chairman simply by rotation is a very unsatisfactory one.

The Chairman—That is a matter of opinion. The directors think otherwise, and according to the Deed of Settlement it lies with the directors to appoint their own Chairman. That being so, what does it matter what you think about it?

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Murray Bain—I have pleasure in seconding the proposition that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The next business, gentlemen, is to confirm the election of Mr. Woodin as a director.

Mr. Fullarton Henderson—I beg to propose that the election of Mr. Woodin be confirmed.

Mr. T. Arnold seconded and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Woodin—I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me.

The Chairman—The next business is the election of an additional auditor. The

directors have received several applications, but they think Mr. Foster the most eligible for the post.

Mr. Gray proposed and Mr. Stewart seconded the motion of Mr. Foster, and Mr. Lyall proposed and Mr. Legge seconded the election of Mr. J. H. Cox. On the names being submitted to the shareholders Mr. Foster obtained the larger number of votes and was declared elected.

The meeting then terminated.—*Daily Press.*

## Reports.

### THE SHANGHAI SEAMEN'S MISSION.

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR 1890-91.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that, having secured the use of the rooms formerly in possession of the Coffee House and Reading Room Committee they were enabled to re-open them for Evangelistic meetings last September. At first they were held on Sunday and Monday evenings only, but now they have been extended to Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The privilege thus afforded has been heartily embraced, especially during the winter months, and the Committee have every reason to hope that through the liberality of subscribers and the kindness of friends they have been enabled to give the sailors visiting our port an opportunity of hearing the Gospel, which has in many instances been blessed to their conversion.

They have been assisted on Sunday evenings by several ladies who have generously provided light refreshments, thus enabling all those who attend the meetings to come into personal and pleasant intercourse with each other.

The week-day services, demanding as they do such close attention, require assistance both from missionaries and other friends in conducting the meetings and in making them known to the sailors.

Several sailing vessels have been supplied with books and magazines before leaving port.

The Committee take this opportunity of thanking all those who have assisted in the past with their time or their gifts. They are desirous of using the Seamen's Mission as a means of presenting for personal acceptance the Gift of Gifts to those whose profession best enables them to go forth into all the world to preach the gospel to every creature.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

When the Seamen's Mission was re-established last year, the Committee started without any funds. About half the number of the former supporters of the Mission, however, willingly continued their assistance, while the rest refused. Most of the furniture and effects were recovered without difficulty, and houses 63-4 Tiendong road were taken over from the Coffee House and Reading Room Committee at a rental of ten dollars a month. Through the kindness of Mr. J. Boecher, we were able to purchase a harmonium for twenty dollars, about half the price it originally cost him, while Mr. L. J. Day contributed ten dollars towards the improved lighting of the meeting room, as the old lamps were very unsatisfactory. Gas was laid on at a cost of \$42.30. Owing to the hot weather, we had to purchase two punkahs costing \$15, and as the room and signboards wanted re-painting, we had this done which absorbed \$8. This expenditure will not be necessary again for a long time, so we hope to have a large balance in the bank at the end of the next financial year. It will be seen from the statement of accounts that the income has amounted to \$341.56 and the expenditure to \$296.53, leaving a balance in hand of \$45.03.

15th August, 1891.

#### HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1st August 1890 to 31st July 1891.

| Dr.                                                 |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| To Donations .....                                  | \$ 58.20       |
| „ Subscriptions .....                               | 281.15         |
| „ Sale of stove .....                               | 1.00           |
| „ Interest .....                                    | 1.21           |
|                                                     | <hr/> \$34.56  |
| „ Balance brought down .....                        | \$45.03        |
| Cr.                                                 |                |
| By Rent .....                                       | \$120.00       |
| „ Coolies .....                                     | 12.00          |
| „ Hymn books, hand bills, monthly letter, etc ..... | 24.30          |
| „ Harmonium .....                                   | 20.00          |
| „ Stove and piping .....                            | 6.75           |
| „ Coal and wood .....                               | 5.01           |
| „ Gas fittings and labour .....                     | 42.30          |
| „ Gas .....                                         | 8.20           |
| „ Repairs to clock .....                            | 1.67           |
| „ Lamps, chimneys and oil .....                     | 12.32          |
| „ Sundries .....                                    | 2.30           |
| „ Sugar, milk, etc. ....                            | 6.08           |
| „ Painting room and signboards ..                   | 8.00           |
| „ Two punkahs .....                                 | 15.00          |
| „ Commission to shroff .....                        | 12.60          |
| „ Balance in Savings Bank .....                     | 43.03          |
| „ Cash in hand .....                                | 2.00           |
|                                                     | <hr/> \$341.56 |

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 15th August 1891.

W. R. KAHLER.

Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

WM. TAYLOR.

### DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE YEARLY REPORT,

Presented to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting, held in Berlin on the 2nd April, 1891.

The net profits of the year 1890, amounting to Marks 11,226,270.20 represent 14.97 per cent.

on the capital, and are to be appropriated as follows:—

|                |                                                 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| „ 7,500,000 00 | to dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders.    |
| „ 747,627.02   | to ordinary reserve.                            |
| „ 1,490,857.98 | to directors & managers.                        |
| „ 400,000.00   | to building reserve.                            |
| „ 600,000.00   | to superannuation fund and gratuities to staff. |
| „ 487,785.20   | carried forward to new account.                 |

Marks 11,226,270.20

The year 1890 has been less propitious for German banking business than former years.

For the first time the amount turned over by the Head Office of the Bank shows a diminution: from 17,123 millions it has fallen to 16,599 millions of Marks. The total turnover is not affected by this difference, as the transactions of the branches have increased from 11,001 millions to 11,704 millions of Marks. This circumstance is, nevertheless, a noteworthy symptom of the decline of commercial activity in the year 1890, a decline which is also shown by the decrease of the sums which the Bank has had to pay for stamps on securities and contracts, the same having diminished respectively from 487,959 to 455,651 Marks, and from 452,686 to 439,165 Marks, whilst the commissions earned have retrograded from 4,814,816 to 4,495,561 Marks.

Many capitalists have been dismayed by the Argentine crisis. Considering the great commercial development of the Republic during recent years, as attested by exports, customs-dues, railway traffic, &c., it is somewhat difficult for European observers to understand the re-action which has taken place so suddenly.

The directors are, however, inclined to look upon the present situation as merely temporary. The good faith and capacity of the Argentine nation to fulfil its engagements—if not at once, at least within a certain delay—can hardly be doubted. Comparatively speaking, Germany is more favourably situated than other countries, inasmuch as only Argentine State loans and loans of the pro-

vince and city of Buenos Ayres, to the exclusion of other provincial Loans and Cédulas, have been issued in the German market.

Notwithstanding these views the Bank's Argentine investments have been valued in the Balance Sheet in such a manner as to preclude almost entirely the possibility of loss by further depreciation.

The Bank has taken part in various Syndicates relating to 5 per cent. Italian Rentes and a 3½ per cent. Swiss Federal Loan, as also in sundry operations of the Universal Electricity Company and the Berlin Electricity Works, all of which transactions have been brought to a close during the course of the year.

In conjunction with numerous friends, belonging partly to technical circles, the Bank has joined in the formation of a Joint Stock Company, the Germano-Austrian Mannesmann Tube Works, which has acquired the factories established in Renscheid, Komotau, and Bous, for the production of tubes on the Mannesmann oblique rolling system. The completion of the works is in full progress.

The railway constructions inaugurated by the Bank in Turkey are progressing most satisfactorily. The work of building the Anatolian lines is advancing with rapidity, and the returns of those sections already open for traffic have so far exceeded expectations. Together with the Wiener Bank-Verein, the Bank has acquired from Baron von Hirsch the shares held by him in the Company working the Oriental Railways, which comprise 1260 kilometres. At the same time the Bank has obtained the concession for a railway from Salonica to Monastir, which will be shortly taken in hand jointly with other friends.

In connection with American and Frankfurt firms the Bank has also created the Germano-American Trust Company for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of American securities, and forming a centre for the legal and financial representation of European holders of American shares and bonds. Owing to the course of events in the American Market the activity of this company has so far been limited.

The Directors report with sincere regret the following deaths which occurred in 1890:—Herr Adelbert Delbrück, Privy Councillor of Commerce, the virtual founder of the Bank, and for many years its Chairman; Herr Alexander von Heimendahl, Privy Councillor of Commerce, a Member of the Council of Supervision; and Herr Wilhelm Probst, Senior Manager of the Hamburg Branch.

The trans-oceanic business has not diminished in volume, but some losses have been incurred.

The Deutsche Uebersee Bank, notwithstanding its prudent management, has been affected by the acuteness of the Argentine crisis. In order to obtain the privilege to issue notes to the extent of one million pesos, the said institution had deposited with the Government a similar amount of 4½ per cent. Internal Gold Loan, but finding itself, like other banks of issue, subsequently threatened with the imposition of a series of governmental taxes, it decided to forego this privilege, which was accordingly surrendered in exchange for the deposited securities. In the interval the latter had undergone a depreciation so considerable as to absorb not only the profit of 1890, but also the greater part of the previously accumulated reserves. Notwithstanding the fact that the accounts of the Deutsche Uebersee Bank, after providing for all liabilities, show a surplus, the Deutsche Bank has deemed it prudent to apply the dividend which it received in respect of the year 1889 in writing down the value of its shares in the said institution.

The share taken by the Hamburg branch in the creation of a direct Steamship line trading between that Port and Australia has been realised with profit.

The Branches in Bremen, Hamburg, and London continue to make satisfactory progress.

The Directors, fully sharing the views and feelings which have been expressed by the Governor of the Bank of England and the leading London Banks with regard to the Baring Guarantee Fund, have considered it right to subscribe to that fund the sum of £100,000.

The total number of current and deposit accounts in the books of the Bank has risen from

20,428 in 1889 to 22,623 in 1890 -- an increase of 2,195.

The following Syndicates in which the Bank participated have been brought to a close:—

- 1.—Three-and-a-half per cent. Prussian consols.
- 2.—Three-and-a-half per cent. German Imperial Loan.
- 3.—Three-and-a-half per cent. )  
Altona )  
Augsburg )  
Dusseldorf )  
Kiel )  
Municipal Loans.
- 4.—Three-and-a-half per cent. Mecklenburg Mortgage Bonds.
- 5.—Four-and-a-half per cent. Obligations of the Berlin Hotel Company of 1890.
- 6.—Five per cent. Italian Rentes.
- 7.—Three per cent. Italian Railway Obligations, series E.
- 8.—Three-and-a-half per cent. Swiss Federal Loan.
- 9.—Five per cent. Central Pacific Railroad 50 year Gold Bonds.
- 10.—Five per cent. Debentures Ottoman Railway Company of Anatolia (part issue).
- 11.—Four per cent. Roumania Gold Loan.
- 12.—Four per cent. Galician Bonds.
- 13.—Shares of the United Cologne and Rottweiler Gunpowder Mills.
- 14.—Shares of the Universal Electricity Company.

The amounts recovered in respect of bad and doubtful debts previously written off have been sufficient, with the small sum of M 6,522.97 (£326) to entirely provide for the loss of the past year.

It is recommended:—

(1) To declare a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year 1890, which, on the paid-up capital of 75,000,000 Marks, will absorb 7,500,000 Marks.

(2) To set aside 400,000 Marks for building purposes.

(3) To add 747,627.02 Marks to the Ordinary Reserves, which will then stand at ..... Marks 29,609,094.31 (£1,030,005) and amount, with the Special Reserve of Marks 4,000,000.00 (£ 200,000)

together to Marks 24,609,094.31 (£1,230,005)

as against Marks 23,852,467.29 (£1,192,623) on the 1st January, 1890. After the usual appropriations to the Directors, Officers and Superannuation Fund there remain 487,785 Marks 20 Pf. (£24,389) to be carried forward to New Account.

R. KOCH.  
G. SIEMENS.  
M. STEINTHAL.  
H. WALLICH.

Berlin, April, 1891.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.  
December 31st, 1890.

| Liabilities.                        |                | Marks.         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dr.                                 |                |                |
| To Capital .....                    | 75,000,000.00  |                |
| Current accounts and deposits ..... | 208,815,004.07 |                |
| Bills payable .....                 | 101,076,473.12 |                |
| Dividends unpaid .....              | 24,165.00      |                |
| Pension fund .....                  | 1,206,341.74   |                |
| Guarantee account .....             | 400,000.00     |                |
| Reserve funds .....                 | 23,852,467.29  |                |
| Sundries .....                      | 1,380,250.20   |                |
| Building reserve .....              | 353,129.31     |                |
| Profit and loss account .....       | 11,226,270.20  |                |
|                                     | Marks .....    | 423,334,100.93 |

| Assets.                                         |                | Marks.         |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cr.                                             |                |                |
| By Cash .....                                   | 31,615,178.18  |                |
| Bills receivable .....                          | 126,714,934.40 |                |
| Foreign coin, coupons and drawn bonds .....     | 11,262,764.54  |                |
| Government, railway, and other securities ..... | 17,054,378.22  |                |
| Syndicates .....                                | 29,734,251.60  |                |
| Loans .....                                     | 59,110,539.57  |                |
| Current accounts .....                          | 143,807,738.00 |                |
| Bank premises .....                             | 4,003,266.57   |                |
| Sundries .....                                  | 31,049.85      |                |
|                                                 | Marks .....    | 423,334,100.93 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
To 31st December, 1890.

To 31st December, 1890.

| Dr.                                                      | Marks.        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| To General expenses .....                                | 2,885,860.69  |
| (Including M. 406,985 82<br>taxes and stamps).           |               |
| Amount written off furniture<br>and premises account ... | 868,596.04    |
| Guarantee account ...                                    | 6,522.97      |
| Net profit .....                                         | 11,226,270.20 |
|                                                          | Marks .....   |
|                                                          | 14,987,249.90 |
| Cr.                                                      | Marks.        |
| By Balance from 1889 .....                               | 491,284.08    |
| Gross profit for 1890 .....                              | 14,495,965.82 |
|                                                          | Marks .....   |
|                                                          | 14,987,249.90 |

Amusements.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

"THE GONDOLIERS."

As most people interested in matters musical are aware, *The Gondoliers* is the last of the series of comic operas resulting from the collaboration of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert. It was produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, on 7th December, 1889, and ran until a few months ago. We have become so accustomed to "long runs" nowadays that a year or a year and a-half does not seem an extraordinarily long life for a piece. But it must be remembered that a dramatic composition must possess merits of the very first order to keep it alive for such a length of time, and, to borrow Dr. Johnson's phrase, supply the vitality necessary to preserve it from putrefaction. These merits *The Gondoliers* has, for it is in no way inferior to the previous efforts of its creators. In it the librettist has returned to the realm of topsyturvydom which he quitted in *The Yeomen of the Guard*; and the composer has supplied characteristically clever and melodious music, with extraordinary freshness, considering that this is his tenth opera.

The action of *The Gondoliers* is supposed to take place in Venice about the middle of last century. The story may be very briefly summarised. One of the two, Marco or Giuseppe Palmieri, is believed to be heir to Barataria; they have both married; but if either is king, he was married in infancy to some one else; so that there are two husbands and three wives, and mystery attaches to the problem who is at once king and bigamist. A very neat end is however provided, for it appears that the King of Barataria is quite another person, and that he has long been devotedly attached to the girl to whom he was wedded at the age of six months. This is the main story, the clever satire of a monarchy tempered with republican equality being incidental. Much humour attaches to the character of the Duke of Plaza Toros, an impetuous Hidalgo who is turned into a limited company. There is admirable satire of modern advertising methods in the song in which Duke and Duchess describe the nature of the functions they fulfil, the Duke explaining how he secures honours to satisfy cheap ambition and advertises "ready made" tailors; while part of the Duchess's confession runs:

I write letters blatant  
On medicines patent  
And use any other you mustn't.  
And vow my complexion  
Derives its perfection  
From somebody's soap—which it doesn't.

The hit at the ladies who advertise themselves and somebody else's soap at the same time, is obvious. Mr. Gilbert reintroduces a pair of dutiful lovers—Casilda, the Duke's daughter, and Luiz, his drummer—who talk to each other very

much after the self-sacrificing style of Yum-yum and Nanki-poo in *The Mikado*. The whole libretto, in fact, has those peculiar piquant elements in which Mr. Gilbert defies imitation.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's music depends largely on orchestration for its best effect, but there are many beauties which are more apparent. The manner in which music is wedded to words is extremely noticeable. In the first act the ballad for Luiz, Tessa's song "When a merry maiden marries", and the refrain "O my darling, O my pet," sung by the brides to their departing lords, are delightful pieces of writing. The accompaniment to Marco's song in the second act, "Take a pair of sparkling eyes," is in itself a work of art. The cachaça appeals more to the multitude, but the manner of construction of the quartette "In a contemplative fashion" is not so obvious, and is worthy of note. A London critic describes it thus:—"A suave melody, which suggests the quiet calm deliberation of which two young couples speak, is the foundation of the number, and this is repeated *piano* as a trio, while each in turn comes forward and argues out, *forte*, the position of matters affecting him or her. This leads to an outburst of temper on the part of the girls and remonstrances on that of the men, which suddenly dies away, giving place to a quiet repetition of the original theme." In a very funny song by Don Alhambra del Bolero, the Grand Inquisitor there is a reference to today. The accompaniment chimes in with a bar which instantly suggests bagpipes; while in the next verse, when Admirals are mentioned, we hear the first twelve notes of a horn-pipe. A "catchy" but slightly commonplace gavotte, "I am a courtier grave and serious," may also be noted.

The representation of *The Gondoliers* by Mr. Willard's company on Thursday night (27th) at the Lyceum must be pronounced, all things considered, very satisfactory, especially as the company had never played the opera before. The weakness of the choruses was a great drawback, and on the occasion of the first production of such a piece in Shanghai it was rather disappointing to find that a good deal of "cutting" had to be resorted to. Probably this could not be helped; and at any rate the opera was played with a commendable amount of dash and avoidance of dragging. Miss Cissie Denver, as Casilda, sang very pleasingly, and her duet with Luiz (Mr. E. Fearnley) obtained a well merited encore. Miss Alice St. John and Miss Vera Patey played the two *contadine* with much spirit, and were especially successful in their dancing of the cachaça. As Marco, Mr. Walshe scored his principal success in the song "Take a pair of sparkling eyes," but, owing to indisposition, his Marco was less animated than Mr. Frank Saxby's Giuseppe. Mr. Hall, as the Grand Inquisitor, had the principal humours of the piece, and did full justice to them, while Mr. Wentworth was equally diverting as the Duke of Plaza Toros, Limited. Miss Bessie Royal (the Duchess) and Mr. Fearnley (Luiz) completed the list of principal parts. Mr. Zeplin, at the piano, was as usual a host in himself.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

This romantic comic opera, which has no less than three librettists, H. Meilhac, Ph. Gille, and H. B. Farnie, and one composer, R. Planquette, follows sufficiently nearly the lines of the drama made famous by Jefferson's acting, except that there is no "Schneider" in it. The music is very pretty and tuneful, and the reminiscences of the *Cloches de Corneville* would alone suffice to announce the composer. It was very fairly represented to a good house on Saturday, the most remarkable thing being the unusually good acting of Mr. Walshe, who evidently enjoys the part of Rip. With him we must couple Mr. H. Hall,



whose rendering of the old publican, Nick Vedder, was an admirable piece of character acting; as his own son in the last act he was entirely too modern. Between these two impersonations he sandwiched the rôle of the Goblin Steward, and showed that he is a very good pantomimist as well as low comedian. As to the acting of the other masculine parts, it was good enough, Mr. F. Wentworth's melodrama being intense. Miss A. St. John was a very good Gretchen, and not so good an Alice in the last act. Miss Vera Patey was a capital Katrina, both in Sleepy Hollow and in Wide-Awakeville; the other young ladies had little to do but to sing choruses and look pretty, always excepting Miss Cissie Denver, who appeared as Hendrick Hudson's first lieutenant in the Kaatskills scene, and who sang the Pipe song so admirably—for this young lady has not only a very sweet and sympathetic voice, but knows how to sing—that she had the unusual honour of a double encore. But that it seemed unfair to overtry her, the audience would gladly have heard her sing it through again. Miss Denver is to sing Germaine in the *Cloches* to-night (31st), and that alone ought to draw a full house, for of the whole of Mr. Willard's troupe, she is certainly first favourite with those who enjoy vocal music, as Mr. Hall, who is to play Gaspard to-night (31st), is first favourite with those whom good acting attracts.

The music of *Rip* is, as we have said, very pretty, and it speaks well for the industry of the company that they knew it as well as they did, but it sadly wanted a violin or two, and to judge it fairly a second hearing is necessary. In the first act Miss Patey introduced a song about Boston girls, which she sang well enough to be encored, and she was very successful in the rondo with chorus, *The village well*. Mr. Walshe's air, *Oh! where's my girl?* was very good, as was the Canoe song which he and Miss St. John sang together, and as was his solo in the finale, *When I come back*. Miss St. John gave the *Legend of the Kaatskills* with excellent expression, and it was much applauded, while her assistance in the concerted music was invaluable. In the second act the opening Lantern Chorus was very prettily sung by Miss Patey and the chorus, while Miss St. John's singing of the ballad, *Now the twilight shadows are stealing*, was followed by an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Hall introduced a very amusing song about a scarecrow, which was encored, and this was followed by the very pretty trio for Gretchen, Rip, and Derrick, *Now won't you come!* The sea song *Blow high, blow low*, was very well given by Mr. Saxby, and Mr. Fearnley excelled himself in the Ninepins song, *On the grassy banks of Scheldt*, gaining a hearty encore. Then came the gem of the evening, Miss Denver's Pipe song. Miss Triggs was justly encored in her *pas seul* as the Rhine Fay, and the finale *Slumber, Mortal*, was extremely pretty. In the last act Miss Patey was very successful in the couplets with chorus, *Ladies cannot sit in Congress*, as was Miss St. John in the Letter song; while the other songs do not call for special mention. Mr. Zeplin did all a pianist could, and the scenery did very well.

#### "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

The representation of Planquette's charming opera by the Willard Company on Monday was such a very "scratch" affair, that the less said about it the better. That it was not better, was a great disappointment to the admirers of Miss Denver and Mr. Hall. The former had a bad cold, and was so nervous that she was entirely unable to sing in the first act, and only the chorus could be given of the pretty *Legend of the Bells*. Miss Denver recovered her voice in the second and third acts, and was very heartily applauded. Mr. Hall was sadly overparted in Gaspard, but he rose now and then to the level of the character,

and the audience encouraged him as he deserved on these occasions; but the second act was played throughout in such a slipshod manner, that it was difficult to maintain any interest in it. Mr. Walshe and Mr. Fearnley both sang their songs capably, and Miss Patey was a lively Serpolette, while Mr. Saxby and Mr. Wentworth introduced new and funny "business" into the parts of The Bailie and Gobo, a galloping exit of the latter, which he had to repeat, bringing down the house.

#### "FALKA."

*Falka* was played on Wednesday night for the second time, and again met with marked approval. It certainly seems to be one of the company's best pieces, and the performance was marked by plenty of spirit. Miss St. John and Miss Bessie Royal filled their former respective rôles as Falka and Edwige with much success. Miss St. John's voice was heard to advantage in the pretty duet "Slumber, O Sentinel" with Arthur (Mr. E. Fearnley), which was encored. Miss Vera Patey appeared as Alexina and made the most of that small part, a remark which applies equally to Miss Cissie Denver as Miuna. Mr. F. Wentworth as Folbach (still spelt "Kolback" by the management), Mr. H. Hall as Tancred, and Mr. Saxby as Pelican all worked very well and kept the fun going without intermission. Mr. Vernard was a fairly good Boleslas, and Miss Frances Triggs (Conrad) deserves a word of praise.

Last night *La Fille du Tambour Major* was played.

### CRICKET.

#### S.C.C. v. HANKOW, PAST AND PRESENT.

Saturday was emphatically a bowler's day at the S.C.C. ground—the result of hot sunshine coming after the recent rain. During the afternoon 30 wickets fell for 212 runs and the highest individual score was only 23. The Hankow eleven—composed of those who have been engaged at Hankow during the tea season—were thought to be considerably the stronger combination, and the match ended in their favour, but only by the narrow margin of 19 runs on the first innings. The great feature of the game was the splendid slow bowling of St. Croix, who performed the remarkable feat of taking 16 wickets at a cost of only 53 runs. He was of course greatly helped by the sticky wicket, which did not seem to improve much during the course of the game; and late in the afternoon the batsmen were placed at considerable disadvantage through the sun being in line with the wickets; but he nevertheless bowled admirably, keeping a good length throughout, varying his pace with great judgment, and getting a great deal of work on the ball. For the other side Woodward, in the one innings, did almost equally well, especially as he was bowling against the stronger batting team. Robertson kept wicket admirably for Hankow, not allowing a single extra in either innings.

The S.C.C. began batting at 12.40, and at the interval one wicket had fallen for 13 runs. On resuming, the batsmen failed altogether before the admirable bowling of St. Croix, and at three o'clock the innings closed for the wretched total of 52. Wickham scored 20 in six hits, and Woodward was in a long time for 11, but the other batsmen seemed hopelessly at sea. St. Croix took eight wickets for 23 runs. He was evidently just suited by the wicket. Turner also bowled well, and made no less than four catches at point, he and St. Croix having a hand in obtaining every one of the ten wickets.

Hankow began their innings at 3.15, and made a very bad start. Carr was clean bowled at 5, and Black caught at the wicket in the same over. With 2 ad-

ded St. Croix was caught at mid-off, and at 11 Turner, who had been in a long time without scoring, was out l.b.w. Robertson and Orman were now together and several sharp singles were run, but the score had only reached 26 when Robertson was bowled by a bailer from Woodward. Orman and Stewart added runs steadily, and soon placed the result beyond doubt, Orman making the winning hit at ten minutes past four. At 56, however, Stewart was dismissed, and at 58 Orman was given out on an appeal for a catch at the wicket, after playing a most valuable innings of 23. None of the other batsmen did much, and the innings closed at 4.40 for 71.

The result having already been arrived at, not much interest attached to the second innings of the Club, which closed just before time for a total of 89. There were six double-figure scores, but no one was able to stay long at the wickets. Woodward again played good cricket, but the principal feature of the innings was the fine bowling of St. Croix, who took eight wickets for 30 runs.

#### Score and analysis:—

| S. C. C.                              |    |                            |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| E. P. Wickham, c Orman, b Turner      | 20 | st. Robertson, b St. Croix | 1  |
| E. F. Bennett, b St. Croix            | 5  | c Robertson, b Carr        | 2  |
| W. Fisher, c Turner, b St. Croix      | 6  | h-w., b St. Croix          | 17 |
| J. M. Dow, b St. Croix                | 4  | not out                    | 13 |
| C. F. Woodward, c Turner, b St. Croix | 11 | c Tulloch, b St. Croix     | 20 |
| A. Anderson, b St. Croix              | 2  | b St. Croix                | 16 |
| F. Anderson, b St. Croix              | 2  | c Stewart, b St. Croix     | 10 |
| A. B. Garriock, c Turner, b St. Croix | 0  | b St. Croix                | 0  |
| S. E. Smalley, c Turner, b St. Croix  | 0  | b St. Croix                | 19 |
| A. P. Nichol, b Turner                | 2  | c Carr, b St. Croix        | 0  |
| E. A. Probst, not out                 | 0  | b Turner                   | 0  |
| Total                                 | 52 |                            | 89 |

#### HANKOW.

|                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|
| I. Turner, l-b-w., b Nichol                   | 0  |
| R. Carr, b Woodward                           | 5  |
| C. A. Black, c Bennett, b Woodward            | 0  |
| F. A. de St. Croix, c A. Anderson, b Woodward | 2  |
| W. Bruce Robertson, b Woodward                | 10 |
| J. Orman, c Bennett, b Fisher                 | 23 |
| A. Stewart, c Bennett, b Woodward             | 12 |
| A. Shewan, b Woodward                         | 0  |
| C. Tulloch, c F. Anderson, b Woodward         | 9  |
| J. A. Sullivan, b Woodward                    | 4  |
| C. Cole, not out                              | 0  |
| B 5, l-b 1                                    | 6  |
| Total                                         | 71 |

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| S.C.C.—1ST INNINGS. |        |       |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
|                     | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Whs. |
| Orman               | 4      | 2     | 7     | 0    |
| Stewart             | 8      | 4     | 14    | 0    |
| St. Croix           | 12     | 4     | 23    | 8    |
| Turner              | 7      | 4     | 8     | 2    |
| 2ND INNINGS.        |        |       |       |      |
| St. Croix           | 14     | 3     | 30    | 8    |
| Turner              | 5      | 0     | 30    | 1    |
| Black               | 4      | 1     | 9     | 0    |
| Stewart             | 4      | 1     | 10    | 0    |
| Orman               | 3      | 1     | 5     | 0    |
| Carr                | 1      | 0     | 5     | 1    |

#### HANKOW.—1ST INNINGS.

|          |    |   |    |   |
|----------|----|---|----|---|
| Woodward | 15 | 6 | 30 | 8 |
| Nichol   | 7  | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| Fisher   | 7  | 0 | 16 | 1 |

### SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The tide was running out on Saturday and there was a fresh N.E. wind blowing, puffy at times, when the three yachts started for a race down-river, round a stake boat moored off the *Kwaching* at Woosung, and back, about 20 miles altogether. The *Cutha* had to allow the *Undine* 12, and the *Thistle* 20 minutes. It was a procession

close in to the Pootung shore as they crossed the starting line, the official times being:—

|              |     |      |      |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Undine.....  | 2h. | 18m. | 45s. |
| Thistle..... | 2h. | 19m. | 07s. |
| Clutha.....  | 2h. | 19m. | 45s. |

These official times are relatively correct, but actually quite wrong, the yachts having really started about a quarter of an hour after these times. The Clutha carried a jib-headed gaff-topsail, the two China-rigged boats being under all plain sail. It was a dead beat down the lower reach, and the Undine lost her lead at once, owing to an unexplained short tack off the Japan Mail wharf. At the Waterworks the Thistle was leading with the Clutha second, but the cutter took the lead off the Cotton Mills. At the Point the Clutha was about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Undine with the Thistle a little behind the latter, the stake boat being rounded as under:—

|              |     |      |      |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Clutha.....  | 4h. | 34m. | 00s. |
| Undine.....  | 4h. | 39m. | 00s. |
| Thistle..... | 4h. | 43m. | 00s. |

In the run home the chief amusements were setting spinnakers, taking them in, gybing, and resetting spinnakers, there being no change in the relative positions of the three yachts, the official times of crossing the winning line being:—

|              |     |      |      |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Clutha.....  | 6h. | 10m. | 25s. |
| Undine.....  | 6h. | 19m. | 40s. |
| Thistle..... | 6h. | 30m. | 50s. |

The elapsed and corrected times were:—

|              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
|              | Elapsed Time. | Corrected Time. |
| Undine.....  | 4h. 00m. 55s. | 3h. 48m. 55s.   |
| Clutha.....  | 3h. 50m. 40s. | 3h. 50m. 40s.   |
| Thistle..... | 4h. 11m. 43s. | 3h. 51m. 43s.   |

So that the Undine beat the Clutha by 1m. 45s. and the Thistle by 2m. 48s., while the Clutha beat the Thistle by 1m. 3s., a result which again reflects great credit on the handicapper.

#### SMALL BOATS RACE.

The course for the smaller yachts was also down river, round a stake boat moored off Black Point and back, and the two usual competitors, which were sailing on even terms, crossed the line almost stem and stem, the time being given officially at 2h. 17m. 12s. A few minutes before the start the ringbolt at the end of the bowsprit of the Alone, to which the bobstay is made fast, broke, and though this was hurriedly repaired, the bobstay worked loose and seriously handicapped the boat in the beat to windward down the lower reach. The Mascotte accordingly gained on her rival all the way to the stake boat, which was rounded as under:—

|               |     |      |      |
|---------------|-----|------|------|
| Mascotte..... | 4h. | 09m. | 00s. |
| Alone.....    | 4h. | 15m. | 30s. |

The run home before the wind was uneventful, the Alone gaining a little on her leader, the official times of crossing the winning line being:—

|               |     |      |      |
|---------------|-----|------|------|
| Mascotte..... | 5h. | 35m. | 45s. |
| Alone.....    | 5h. | 39m. | 25s. |

Thus the Mascotte won by 3m. 40s. from the Alone.

#### S. M. P.

Friday, 28th August.

5.—THE "RAPID" PRIZE.—Range 200 yards. 10 shots. Any position. Five prizes:—First prize, half dozen silver tea spoons; second prize, silver cigar case; third prize, set of gold studs; fourth prize, gold finger-ring; fifth prize, gold pencil. Each competitor will be allowed 2 minutes to fire 10 shots without any marking, at a Target representing the head and shoulders of a man; an invisible Bull's-eye will be marked on the breast. Value of hits: Bull's-eye 4 points, remainder of target 3 points. Ricochets will be counted as of the same value as direct hits.

This interesting event proved to be anything but the easy thing a great many at first considered it. The great fault through-

out was the tendency to fire too rapidly, one man getting off his 10 shots in 50 seconds, but needless to say with very little effect. Sergeants Culshaw and Champion tied for the 1st prize with 26 points each; they fired off the tie under the same conditions and again tied with 15 each; they again fired off with 5 shots when Champion "went back on" his name and only made 6 to Culshaw's 12 points.

|                       | No. of Body Hits. | No. of Bulls. | Total Points. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sergt. Culshaw.....   | 6                 | 2             | 26            |
| " Champion.....       | 6                 | 2             | 26            |
| " Macdonald.....      | 7                 | 1             | 25            |
| C. Insp. Cameron..... | 4                 | 3             | 24            |
| Sergt. Bullock.....   | 5                 | 2             | 23            |
| " Murphy.....         | 7                 | ...           | 21            |
| " Ross.....           | 7                 | ...           | 21            |
| Insp. Wilson.....     | 6                 | ...           | 18            |
| Sergt. Clarke.....    | 3                 | 2             | 17            |
| " Bourke.....         | 5                 | ...           | 15            |
| " Crank.....          | 4                 | ...           | 12            |
| P.C. Horley.....      | 4                 | ...           | 12            |
| " McKenzie.....       | 3                 | ...           | 9             |
| Sergt. Turnbull.....  | 3                 | ...           | 9             |

Saturday, 29th August.

6.—THE "CLUB" PRIZE.—Open to members of the Police Shooting Club only. No entrance fee. Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Handicap.—As in Monthly Competition.

This meeting closed on Saturday with the above competition. The light and wind were favourable at 200 yards, but at 500 yards they were both variable. Chief-Inspector Cameron headed the score with 64 points, taking first prize; P.C. Macdonald, second; Inspector Wilson, third; P.C. Horley, fourth; P.C. Young, fifth; Sergt. Bullock, sixth; Sergt. Bourke, seventh; and Sergt. Clarke, eighth. The following are the scores over 40:—

|                     | 200 yds.   | 500 yds.   | Tl. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----|
| C.-I. Cameron.....  | 4545455-32 | 2555555-32 | 64  |
| Insp. Wilson.....   | 4455554-32 | 4534424-26 | 58  |
| P.C. Macdonald..... | 5535233-26 | 4555354-31 | 57  |
| Sergt. Bullock..... | 4444423-28 | 5353354-28 | 56  |
| " Bourke.....       | 5444444-29 | 4243545-27 | 56  |
| P.C. Horley.....    | 4453325-27 | 3455425-28 | 55  |
| Sergt. Clarke.....  | 4253453-26 | 5234553-27 | 53  |
| " Crank.....        | 4345554-30 | 5325322-22 | 52  |
| " Turnbull.....     | 4443442-25 | 5523243-24 | 49  |
| P.C. Young.....     | 3552455-29 | 2343232-19 | 48  |
| Sergt. Murphy.....  | 3442524-24 | 2344532-23 | 47  |
| " Culshaw.....      | 3434242-22 | 3242345-23 | 45  |

#### AGGREGATE PRIZE.

THE "GRIFFINS' AGGREGATE" PRIZES.—Entrance Fee, \$1. Open to those only who are not named on the Handicap List. The "Griffins' Aggregate Prize" will be won by the two Competitors whose respective scores in Competitions Nos. 1, 2 and 4 make the highest aggregates, after excluding Winners of one First or Second Prize or of two third Prizes this Meeting.

#### WINNERS' NAMES AND SCORES.

- 1.—P. C. Knight.....102
- 2.—Sergt. Walker.....90

8.—THE CONSOLATION AGGREGATE PRIZE.—A forced Entry for all competitors. The "Consolation Aggregates" will be won by the seven Competitors (excluding the Winners of a First, Second, or two Third Prizes during this Meeting) whose respective scores in competitions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 make the highest aggregates. Entrance Fee, \$1.

- 1.—Prize...Silver Cup.
- 2.—".....Pair Gold Sleeve Links.
- 3.—".....Writing Desk.
- 4.—".....Silk Umbrella.
- 5.—".....Silver Pencil.
- 6.—".....Gold Breast Pin.
- 7.—".....Silk Umbrella.

The Consolation Aggregate Prizes were won as follows:—

Sergeant Crank 1st, (205 points); P.C. Macdonald 2nd, (193 points); Sergeant Clarke 3rd; P.C. Horley 4th; Sergeant Turnbull 5th; Sergeant Bullock 6th; and P.C. Young 7th.

9.—THE "CHAMPION" PRIZE.—Value \$25; will be won by the competitor whose score in competitions 1, 2, 3 and 4 makes the highest aggregate.

#### WINNER'S NAME AND SCORE.

Sergt. Bourke.....235 points.

## Correspondence.

### IMURIS MINES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the reassuring paragraphs that have appeared in the Press these shares continue to decline.

The paragraphs in question I presume, therefore, were not sufficiently authoritative or explicit to allay the fears of timid holders, and it seems to me that, under the circumstances, a letter from the agents of the company, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., might advantageously be inserted in your paper, giving precise facts of what has recently taken place with regard to the mines, and also as to future prospects. Considering the high standing of this firm, and that it was really because their name was connected with the scheme that many people took shares in the mines, it seems to me only due to themselves to make a definite explanation, and impart what information they are in possession of to the shareholders instead of leaving such explanation to be made in a happy-go-lucky perfunctory manner by any outsider or sharebroker who wishes to try and put matters straight; a course which, apparently, has not at present succeeded.

I am, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

28th August.

[Our correspondent will see a telegram in another column sent us by the firm in question.—ED.]

### THE CAUSE OF THE RIOTS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Soon after the riot in Wuhu, I asked our Mission's Chinese deacon there for details, and his answer, which was mostly extracts from his journal, was in substance as follows:

From beginning to end in the order of time the riot was owing, (1) to the arrival of kidnappers—several boys being lost; (2) to the two R.C. Sisters laying their hand on the diseased head of a boy, the boy getting frightened and hollering, and the mother and the neighbours believing that they were some of the kidnappers; (3) to the lack of judgment on the part of the mandarins; (4) to the R.C. not having a competent Chinaman to explain matters; (5) to the chance presence of three Kolao Hui men who took advantage of the excitement to spur the people on, leading them into the mission gate: then it was that burning, destroying and looting began. As to the Kolao Hui people, their idea was to stir up a quarrel between China and foreign countries that they might have an opportunity to enter the soldiery and make a living.

Later on, I received also a letter from the interpreter of the Foreign Office in Nanking. He said, "As to their (Kolao Hui people's) object, opinions differ: it is generally believed that they want the Government to engage in a foreign war, that they may commit depredations upon the people. Mobbing the foreigners they thought the quickest and most efficient means to make the Foreign Powers make trouble for China, thereby carrying out their design, not knowing that the Foreign Governments would take upon themselves the protection of their people."

Yesterday, a Chinese friend wrote me from Foochow; "I have learned from good authority that this recent general outbreak grew out of the discharge of soldiers in the various provinces by order of the Peking Government, on account of the deficit in the Imperial Treasury. It is true, as you have stated, that the soldiers struck out of the lists were getting up rows in order

to get into the soldiery.' They were smart enough to think that by getting China into collision with foreign nations, their services might again be required. I should say, therefore, that their present movements were not exactly anti-Christian. They had not for their object the extirpation of Christianity but simply used Christianity as a tool for effecting their infernal purposes. I was once talking with a person who was either a member of the Kolao Hui or its sympathiser, and his statements regarding this subject went very much to confirm the above."

I lay these facts before the public, believing that they give a clue to the right theory, viz., soldiers suddenly and in great numbers discharged and having nothing to live on. We may expect trouble yet, either without or within, until the authorities go to the root of the matter, i.e., give half-pay, reducing it gradually.

I am, etc.,

Y. K. YEN.

1st September.

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE MURDER OF A CHINESE BY JAPANESE.

The following despatch has been sent by Mr. Yuan, District Magistrate of Shanghai, to Mr. Tsuruhara, Japanese Consul:—

Sir,—We have already held 16 sittings together in the case of the cutting down and killing of the Chinese Chên Kuan-fu by the Japanese subjects Fukuhara, Omoto and others, and the main facts of this case have been sufficiently elicited.

At our interview yesterday at your office you expressed yourself to the effect that two of these men should receive severe punishment, but that three would have to be discharged, as there seemed no case made out against them. You also stated that the men to be punished would have to be sent to Nagasaki to be sentenced,—to what punishment you did not state,—as the gravity of the case removed it from your power of pronouncing judgment.

According to Art. XIII of the Treaty of 1871, offenders, if at a port, should be tried by the local authority and the Consul together. There is nothing in the Treaty about sending them to Nagasaki for sentence. The words used, *shen pan*, include both trial and sentence. You adduce the words from the same clause, "if any subject of either power connect himself at any of the open ports with lawless offenders for purposes of robbery or other wrongdoing, or if any work his way into the interior and commit acts of incendiarism, murder, or robbery," and you hold that unless the offender has committed all these offences he cannot be tried by the local authority and the Consul together, which latter words you say "cannot be taken apart from the whole context." If this view of yours be correct, then a person who alone committed murder, or committed murder without incendiarism, or incendiarism without robbery, would not come under the provisions of this clause for trial by a Mixed Court. Again, you adduce Art. VIII as the proper clause under which to deal with this case; but in the first place, this is no "dispute about money or property," and in the second place, even if it were, under it you would be bound to "write officially to the local authority, and in concert with him fairly try the case and decide it."

You refer to the precedent of the Japanese Fuh Pen-ch'eng (?) cutting down and killing the Chinese Hui Ch'un-fu, as a case sent to Nagasaki for trial. But Hui Ch'un-fu was a thief, released from the Police-prison, who was robbing the Japanese of his property and was cut down by him in the act of resisting capture.

Such an act is very different from the slaughter of a respectable man in the heart of the city by Fukuhara and his companions. The Viceroy protested, it must also be remembered, at the time against the manner in which the Japanese authorities dealt with that case as contrary to Treaty, and demanded that the Japanese should be sent back for trial at Shanghai by a joint, or "mixed," Court.

The main facts of this case are as follows. On the night of the 27th of the 5th moon (2 months ago). Omoto, Fukuhara, and Narasaki escorted a Japanese friend, Kung K'i Tsun Shang (?) out of the City, and on their return to their lodging passed by Chên Kuan-fu's door. The dog hearing the noise of leather boots, began to bark loudly, and the three Japanese, enraged, tried to force their way into the house to pick a quarrel. The wife of Chên Kuan-fu stood in the doorway and tried to keep them out, when Omoto struck her some violent blows on the body and head with a stick, throwing her down and making her scream with pain. Her son, Ah Kiao, hearing his mother cry out, tried to come to her assistance, when Narasaki dragged the boy into the street, and with Omoto and the other began to beat him cruelly. About 20 or 30 people were sitting out of doors trying to get cool, the weather being very hot. Some of these came to see what was going on, and tried to get the Japanese to desist, but were attacked in their turn by them, and a fight began. The boy was still being dragged away by the Japanese, when hearing the noise of many people approaching from the other direction, the north, they let him go, and returned to their lodging, Mr. Fung's house. The people had dispersed, and all might have been quiet again, but the Japanese must have had murder in their hearts, for they soon armed themselves with swords and sallied out again. Omoto in his evidence said, "When we got back to our lodging, I said, let us get ready at once." Again, "I said to Fukuhara and Narasaki, we must all get ready." It is evident they were planning a murderous attack. The same man said, "I know the house where they set the dog after me. It is the carpenter's at Kuang Fu temple, and the house opposite." He said also, "I think the dog set after us to-night comes from the same house as before." This evidence points to an old quarrel, a long-standing grudge. Fukuhara had a sword-stick, and Omoto was armed with a sword, when they rushed out again. They rushed out and ran to under the lamp in the street lying east of Mr. Fung's lodging-house, where they killed Chên Kuan-fu with repeated sword blows. Next day the Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Ts'ai, and I, proceeded to the spot with you and a Japanese doctor, and held an inquest on the body of the slain man. There was a sword cut on the crown of the head sufficient to cause death. The left brow had three parallel cuts each of mortal severity, and the right temple had three wounds to the bone, but not mortal. There were contusions from some wooden or blunt weapon on both shoulders, and the forefinger of each hand bore an incised wound. The left side of the trunk bore the mark of a blow sufficient to cause death, and the brain was cut into at the back of the head. There were two deep cuts in the body. Blood had poured from all of the wounds. The swords seized were such as would have inflicted these wounds. Fukuhara confessed that the larger sword was his, and Omoto that the pointed weapon (sword-stick) was his. Moreover both these weapons were stained with blood, and Omoto's clothes which he had worn, coat, trousers and waist-band, were bloody also.

If a few even mortal blows had been struck by the Japanese against people who were pursuing them into their own lodging in consequence of their aggression, there would be some ground perhaps for alleging

that these blows were struck in self-defence. But the case is different altogether. Not a man pursued them into their lodging-house. On the contrary, it was they who having made their preparations in concert in their house, issued from it, and went as far as the street to the east where they met Chên and killed him. The numerous mortal blows on his head prove the nature of the attack too clearly for doubt. In this preliminary enquiry you have expressed your opinion that there is indubitable proof of the death of Chên having been caused by Fukuhara and Omoto; but Narasaki's clothes were stained with blood, and he said that though he was struck by some persons no blood was drawn by the blows which he received. It is evident therefore from the stains on his clothes that he was one of the men who killed Chên Kuan-fu. Afterwards he went out with a revolver and fired some shots, conduct in itself deserving of punishment.

You state that you have no authority from your Government to pronounce sentence in a case of this importance, and therefore that it must be referred to Japan. But although in a purely Japanese case no objection could be raised by us, yet in an international case like this, the Government, which has given you no authority to pronounce judgment in a purely Japanese case, has expressly stipulated by a solemn treaty signed by the Sovereigns of your country and of ours, that trial shall be jointly held and judgment pronounced in the place where the crime has been committed. Were the Chinese authorities, supposing the case reversed, to send a Chinese murderer to China for trial after a preliminary investigation in Japan, there can be little doubt that the view taken by the Japanese authorities would be very different from that which you have expressed.

There is another objection, and a very grave one to the course suggested by you. The perjuries of Fukuhara and Omoto during the trial here have been patent to all who were present at it. Nagasaki is a long way off, and the relations of the murdered man and the witnesses are all poor people, who would with difficulty undertake such a voyage. It is to be apprehended that the judge of the *Saiban-sho* in Japan, hearing only the statements of the accused, unchecked by contradictory evidence,—unmoved by the sad spectacle of an inquest like that which we have held,—may deal with it as the case of Hui Ch'un-fu was dealt with at Nagasaki before, and dismiss it.

For these reasons, I have to request you to detain Omoto, Fukuhara, and Narasaki at Shanghai, and to name a date for a final hearing and giving of judgment here instead of in Japan.

Later Note.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that Fukuhara and Omoto state that they have lost a hat, a revolver, a map, a waist-band, an account-book, and 60 or 70 cents in silver. My runners report that they know nothing of the hat, etc., and I cannot believe that they would take property that did not belong to them. It is now too late to make further enquiries. As for the sword-stick and revolver which the men Narasaki and Arakawa asked to be returned to them, these will be returned after the sentence is pronounced. I return your judgment in the preliminary enquiry, and have the honour to request that you will send me an intimation of the day fixed for pronouncing sentence.

Later note.—Please return to me to be copied, deposition of Arakawa taken by Mr. Fung, which I handed you in person. I will then send it you with the depositions written by Narasaki and others which are in my hands.

Abridged from *Shên-pao*, 1st Sept., 1891.



## CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

Energetic and progressive as the Viceroy of the Hukuang is, it is much to be desired that his zeal were more according to knowledge.

Amongst the translations of the *Peking Gazette* we publish elsewhere, there appears a memorial by Li Han-chung which displays an almost incredible lack of resource, and is a most naïve confession of helplessness. It would seem that shortly before his transfer to Wuchang, Chang Chih-tung gave an order for one hundred and two field guns for the purposes of Coast Defence at Kiungchow. These guns have now arrived, but he will have nothing to do them. The climate is damp and the guns would be spoiled by rust. White ants abound and would devour the gun carriages. The mound or embankment on which it was proposed to place them is not broad enough to permit of the guns being turned thereon, and there are moreover no ponies to drag them. He therefore intends to hand them over to his brother, who, he rightly thinks, would have more use for them, and proposes that the revenues of the Canton province shall pay for them, pending a refund by Chihli.

It is hard to believe that even the present Emperor, boy as he is, could fail to be struck by the negligence of Chang Chih-tung in not first ascertaining whether the guns would be suitable for the country, or by the lame excuses of Li Han-chung which he puts forward as a pretext for getting rid of them. The Li family however are a powerful corporation, and whatever His Majesty's private opinion may have been, the proposal has been agreed to and "the B.ard concerned been directed to take note."

Chang's orders one way and another have caused his successor no small amount of perplexity and embarrassment. The former had a happy way of issuing orders without duly considering beforehand what the result would be, and as in the meantime he had been transferred, Li was at his wits' end to know what to do with the consignments of cotton machinery, experts in cotton cleaning, professors of botany, of international law, etc., which poured in upon him shortly after his arrival at his new post. He did the best he could and endeavoured to pass them all on to Wuchang and succeeded in disposing of a great many of them in this way, but the one consignment which caused him the greatest trouble was that of the Professor of International Law. Owing to the cumbrous machinery of the law in Hongkong, Chang found the rendition of Chinese prisoners a most costly process and very often had the mortification after spending large sums of money to see his victim elude his grasp. So he not unreasonably concluded that it would be more economical to hire a man of his own at so much per annum to fight rendition cases on his behalf in the Hongkong Courts, and applied to the Chinese Minister in London to send him out a trained lawyer for that purpose. This gentleman was *inter alia* to employ his leisure moments in delivering lectures on International Law in the University at Canton, said University being one of the many projects contemplated but not as yet an accomplished fact. However the high-sounding title of Professor of International Law at the University of Canton did eventually induce a barrister of no mean capacity to embark for the gorgeous East filled with high hopes for the future. The tedium of the voyage out was beguiled by the composition of a course of lectures for the imaginary students of the imaginary university, and on arrival at Hongkong the rows of ships were eagerly scanned for the Imperial Chinese man-of-war that was to convey the professor to his destination. That powerful vessel not being forthcoming there was nothing for it but to have recourse to the Canton nightboat, and next morning the Viceroy was annoyed to learn that another

of these professors had turned up and that there were no quarters available for him. An interpreter was in the end directed to ask him to take up his abode in the Mint, but this offer was very naturally declined, and not long afterwards the Professor returned to England a sadder, and it is to be presumed a wiser man. A telegram came from Wuchang asking if the Professor of Botany could plant cotton trees, and on a reply in the negative being received, Chang Chih-tung lost all interest in him and he is now residing at Whampoa in the Naval School there, a very suitable sphere for a Professor of Botany. No wonder Li Han-chung in his heart of hearts most cordially detests the multifarious schemes of the energetic but slightly unpractical Viceroy of the Hukuang.

### "CHINA AND MISSIONARIES." THOUGHTS BY A LAYMAN.

A little knowledge is dangerous, but depth of knowledge gives modesty and caution. The really book-ignorant man is far from objectionable. The fisherman, the goat-herd, the wood-cutter and the farm-labourer may be found really pleasant and philosophic persons. But the peevish creature who has read much and digested little and who has probably never been beyond the confines of his own province and certainly never beyond the limits of the Empire in which he has been produced and on which for some occult reason, he is to vegetate, wither and pass away, and who has never had any experience except those of committing to memory jingling sentences, and borrowing money, is infinitely inferior to the rustic. Yet he is still superior to the creature who has never entered the hall of any but stood in the portals of many learnings, who has never acquired any principles, but has committed to memory without realising the meaning many sayings, and who sits on the rail prepared to jump into civilisation or barbarism, well-doing or evil-doing as opportunity or reward may suggest. Let us hope that every creature has its use—the worm serves as food to the bird, and this as a warning to man that creatures should not be taken out of the sphere for which nature intended them. In a northern province of China there was a water carrier. He had two sons. They were taken by missionaries to America and educated. They returned to China but their instincts did not lead them to be missionaries but rather to dollars, smoking, women and wine—they went to the bad. It is dangerous to meddle rashly with what we do not understand. Had these boys been left to carry water and had they been taught as much Christian honesty as they were capable of receiving, they might have lived and died as respectable Chinese coolies. What Chinamen need to learn is not European literature but European Christian honesty. If anything can save China it is Christianity, for Christianity will produce honesty, and what China requires to give her life is honesty.

Now let us look back into the history of the world. Persia, great extensive Persia, attempted the conquest of little Greece, but the great eastern power recoiled shattered by the force, the bravery and the cohesion of the little western power. To the west of Greece lay Rome, and Greece went down before Rome, fighting bravely it is true, but fighting ineffectually against the sterner and stronger stuff of which the western power was made. About this time Christ entered the world in a little, powerless state. He preached a doctrine of peace, kindness, long-suffering and humanity. Never before had the teaching "Do to others as you would have others do to you" fallen on the human ear. Christianity became the religion of the Roman emperors and empire; but in becoming a state religion it became an impure religion. The pure Christianity of the early Christians was still

held by a few. But the Christianity of the Roman Empire was tainted by paganism. In the north-west of Europe was a race, of great bone and sinew, fierce, indeed blood-thirsty; yet when the warlike passions were not called forth, kind, noble, generous, and great. After a long strife Rome went down before these men as Greece had before Rome, as Persia had before Greece.

From that day to this the descendants of these men have held sway in the world. They adopted Christianity, they greatly divested it of its sacred rites and purified it by their study of its sacred books until they made it almost as pure as it had originally been. The purification and intensification of Christianity held pace with the increase of scientific knowledge and with the increase of military power. Mohametism made a lodgment in Spain but it was defeated by France and by Spain rolled back into Africa. It effected a lodgment in south-eastern Europe, but here Austria and Hungary rolled it back and here it now exists, merely because Austria-Hungary, Russia, and England cannot agree as to the disposition to be made of the lands which it cumbers. The tide of Mongolian conquest under Genghis Khan set westward until it almost touched the eastern frontier of Germany, but this the Russian rolled back eastwards and now the mighty Russian power stands in a position to place his hand when he will not only on Mongolia but on Peking too. Let us look at the map of the world, regard the Christian countries and think of their power. America, Europe, Australia, South Africa, with India under Britain's wing. What remains? What is the power of what remains? Turkey existing merely because the powers cannot decide as to its apportionment, Persia existing merely because England and Russia are not agreed. Afghanistan exists merely because England considers it would not pay to govern it. But Turkey must soon be partitioned and Persia and Afghanistan must soon be wiped out of the map of the world and become provinces in the Russian and British Empires. Japan, Siam, and Corea are small and inconsiderable—Japan may exist for a considerable time. China then only remains. It looks as if China would fall to Russia. It may be that some of the other western powers may demand a share. But let us return to our subject. The Greek and Roman civilisations produced military systems quite strong enough to break down all eastern nations with which they came in contact. The east has never been able to withstand the west. But Christianity produced a new civilisation in Europe and the new European civilisation produced a new military system. European civilisation improved and the military system which it produced improved. This military system has now attained to such a power that a few European ships and a few European regiments could conquer the entire non-Christian world. The weakest of European nations could shatter any non-Christian power except Turkey. Yet Europe with its races which once delighted in war, with its war ships and its machine guns, neither enslaves nor yet plunders the rest of the world. What restrains it? One thousand years ago the fathers of Scandinavia, Germany, England, America and parts of France, Italy and Spain delighted in rapine and blood. The fierce freebooters harried southern Europe, northern Africa and western Asia. If they had got to eastern Asia, oh! how they would have stormed and sacked and laid great tracts of country waste. Oh! how these feeble eastern people would have been mowed down by their heavy swords. In fancy I can see 50 Northmen storming and sacking Shanghai, going up the Yangtze and obliging every town to Chungking and beyond to pay a ransom or become ruins and ashes! Aye, I can see Tientsin sacked and burned, Tunchow held by a boat's crew or two, and Peking either paying a heavy ransom

or burning!! And yet this did not happen! Why? Because these fierce and irresistible men did not know the way to come here—their sons were softened by Christianity. Danish and English freebooters changed into peace-loving citizens who believed it was wrong to kill and wrong and unfair to take that for which they had not worked. The Danish and English vessel which was hardly as good as a junk or a lorchia changed into a stately ship, came round the Cape of Good Hope, brought cottons and missionaries, and bought tea. Happy it was for these poor people that these European ships brought missionaries, not pirates. A thousand years before we would not have brought bibles but swords, we would not have converted but slaughtered. That Christianity produced the civilisation which produced our military system is a fact that is clear to any understanding. That the continued action of Christianity on the European conscience produced the conscientiousness which puts a restraint on the use of a European military power is clear to any intelligence; and that the increase of this conscientiousness and the increase of military power have gone step by step together is very clear. It is also a fact that Europeans did not find their way to China until Christianity had got such a hold on them as to restrain them from injuring the weak. The reader must decide whether these facts show a design or not in the governance of the world, and if they give evidence of a design, then whether or not there is a designer or governor. It appears certain that the Chinaman has every reason to be thankful that Christianity existed in Europe before the European found his way to the shores of China.

Now why is the missionary in China? Because the European, American, and Australian believe it to be their duty to subscribe and send the missionary here to teach Christianity to the Chinaman. It is no use to discuss whether it is right to send the missionary or not. The western world believes that it is right, and therefore the missionary will be sent, whatever the Chinaman may think on the subject. As to the part western governments play in the matter, they simply carry out the wish of the western people. Any western government which should think of opposing missionaries in China would soon find itself obliged to change its policy or make way for a new government. If the English or American government declared against missionaries it would before six months be turned out.

Moral worth and material power are with Christendom. Immorality, stupidity and weakness are with the non-Christian world. Christianity has made its home among strong and stern people. Can the issue be for a moment doubted?

A non-Christian nation cannot organise a military force to contend with a military force of a Christian power, and perhaps the greatest of the many reasons of this is that a non-Christian nation cannot get honest officials and honest military officers. In the armies of all non-Christian powers dishonesty and injustice prevail. The result is natural—soldiers do not receive pay. Arms and ammunition are purchased and the merchant who sells them charges 50% too much, and gives 25% to the official who purchases them. Bad arms are sold at the price of good arms and a heavy return made to the official who purchases.

A distinguished British naval officer was lately in charge of a non-Christian fleet, but he found insubordination, gambling, and pilfering so rampant that he resigned. In case of war that fleet would simply furnish a prize and an increase of power to its Christian enemy.

As to the few westerners there are who profess to disbelieve Christianity—they do not understand themselves. They are the production of Christianity. Their forefathers were moulded by Christianity. They were evolved by

Christianity. They are simply diseased members of the Christian body; their minds are diseased as the minds of lunatics. "Judge not that you be not judged." Let no man judge the poor diseased, let all men hope that Christ will extend to them the same compassion as He extended to the thief on the cross and remember that Christ never said what should be the fate of the other thief.

### THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

At the meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank held on Saturday last the question of the mode of electing the Chairman of the Bank was raised by Mr. Wickings. Under the present system the directors take the position in rotation. This no doubt saves some heart-burning and possible unpleasantness, but on the other hand it carries with it the risk of placing unsuitable men in what ought to be looked upon as the most important mercantile position in the Colony. The Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ought always to be a man who by virtue of his own connections stands in the front rank of commerce; to put the paid partner of some third-rate house into the position is calculated to bring it into contempt. We are speaking of course only with reference to possible eventualities and not with the intention of taking exception to any particular appointment of the present or the past. It seems to us, however, that the directors might advantageously take Mr. Wickings's suggestion into consideration. According to the deed of settlement the appointment of the Chairman rests with the directors. If they were to make the appointment by election instead of letting it pass by rotation the interests of the Bank would be served, and some gentlemen who, however useful they may be at the Board, lack the qualifications necessary to enable them to successfully conduct a public meeting, would be saved the pain of making an exhibition of themselves. If it were thought desirable to take precautions against the Chairmanship of the Bank coming to be considered an appanage of this or that firm, a rule might be established that no one should occupy the position more than two years in succession. Were the directors all of equal influence and standing the rotatory system would be unobjectionable, but since that is not the case the shareholders are, we think, entitled to expect that some discrimination should be shown in the selection of the Chairman.—*Daily Press*, 24th August.

### WEDNESDAY'S WEATHER.

During the last few days there has been an unusual downpour of rain at Shanghai. On Tuesday the wind was N.E. or E.N.E., but afterwards went round to S.E. on Wednesday morning. The weather was threatening on Tuesday night, but in the absence of telegrams it was impossible to tell what would come next. Early on Wednesday it commenced to blow a stiff gale. Some of the men-of-war struck their topgallant masts and other vessels lying in the stream got up steam, and many of the cargo-boats and smaller craft ran for shelter up the Soochow, Hongkew and Yang-king-pang creeks, where they remained till the weather moderated. Taken altogether the damage done during the blow was not excessive, though there were a number of minor casualties. The most serious incident during the storm was the collapse of a house in an alleyway off Honan Road, resulting in the death of two Chinese, while two other natives were drowned at 5 a.m. through two junks colliding outside the Hongkew Creek, the men being knocked into the water through the shock. On the French Concession, Bund, Broadway, Carter and Bubbling

Well Roads, numerous trees were blown down, while broken branches strewed the streets everywhere. The stone facing of the newly reclaimed garden foreshore was nearly all washed away, and a portion of the path seriously damaged, while a number of plants and trees in the garden were uprooted. Several boats and sampans were upset and three of them drifted up the Soochow Creek. The Astor House flags aff broke clean off at the trestle-trees and fell on the roof of the Hotel, smashing the tiles in its fall. A number of telephone wires were broken, while others became entangled, interfering considerably with the use of the telephone. The cargo-boats came in for a good share of the damage, and several of them had their guards carried away or split, while one collided with the Old Dock wharf and filled, and another drifted stern on to the Associated Wharves between the *Kowshing* and *Newchwang*, damaging the wharf. Other cargo-boats also fouled the wharf and did some damage to it. Another lighter ran into the *Pechili*, but beyond smashing a piece of the moulding and making three dents in one of the steamer's plates, did no further damage. One of the awnings of the *Titan* was torn into ribbons, while it was being taken in, through a sudden gust of wind.

The whole roof of the Olympia Rink came down with a crash at 9.30 on Wednesday morning. In order to keep out the rain, a quantity of straw and matting had been placed on the mat roof. This extra material, absorbing the water, became much increased in weight, and this, combined with the high wind, proved too much for the supports and completed the ruin of the structure, which will be replaced as soon as possible.

Three small cargo boats laden with piece goods sank off the Associated Wharves on Tuesday night, and during Wednesday a large number of Chinese signboards came down by the run, and in doing so smashed the glass windows of the shops. Window shutters and corrugated roofs suffered, and the wall of a house in Kiukiang Road fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

The house in which the two men were killed was No. 524, Honan Road. When it commenced to fall, there were four men in it; two had time to get out, the other two were buried under the ruins, but would probably have been saved if the bystanders had assisted the Police. Inspector Cameron and a few policemen pulled away the debris as quickly as they could, but the natives would not lend any assistance, and by the time the men were reached, they were dead, apparently having been suffocated, for the weight of the ruins was not upon them but upon beams under which the men were.

The *Ichang* reports a N.E. to easterly gale with heavy rain squalls on her trip up from Ningpo.

The Semaphore signals on Wednesday morning indicated that "the typhoon appears to be coming direct to Shanghai" and in the afternoon "the typhoon will pass west" (winds S.E., S., S.W.).

Most of the steamers advertised to leave on Wednesday morning were postponed and the *Ichang* did not go out on Wednesday afternoon owing to the weather. The *Kiangteen* had not reached Ningpo up till 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The following readings of the barometer, etc., as taken on board H.M.S. *Caroline* have been courteously placed at our disposal:—

|              | Bar.      | Wind.      | Force.     |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1st Sept.,   |           |            |            |
| 8 p.m. ....  | 29.82 ... | N.E.       | ... 2 to 4 |
| 12 midnight. | 29.76 ... | N.E. b. E. | ... 3 to 5 |
| 2nd Sept.,   |           |            |            |
| 2 a.m. ....  | 29.74 ..  | Variable.  | ... 4 to 2 |
| 4 a.m. ....  | 29.70 ... | N.E.       | ... 2      |
| 8 a.m. ....  | 29.50 ... | S.E.       | ... 5 to 6 |
| 9 a.m. ....  | 29.44 ... | E.S.E.     | ... 5 to 6 |
| 10 a.m. .... | 29.33 ... | do.        | ... 5 to 8 |
| 11 a.m. .... | 29.26 ... | do.        | ... 5 to 8 |
| 12 noon .... | 29.24 ... | South.     | ... 5 to 8 |

|             |       |             |        |
|-------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1 p.m. .... | 29.26 | S. b. W.    | 4 to 7 |
| 2 p.m. .... | 29.32 | S. W. b. W. | 4 to 6 |
| 3 p.m. .... | 29.40 | S. W.       | 4 to 6 |
| 4 p.m. .... | 29.44 | S. S. W.    | 4 to 5 |

The following observations were made on Wednesday on the *Singan* in harbour, alongside the French band :—

| Hour. | Wind.    | Force. | Bar.  |
|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| 5     | S. E.    | 7      | 29.50 |
| 6     | E. S. E. | 7      | 29.44 |
| 7     | "        | 8      | 29.40 |
| 8     | "        | 8      | 29.34 |
| 9     | "        | 8      | 29.30 |
| 10    | "        | 8      | 29.23 |
| 11    | "        | 8      | 29.15 |
| 12    | S.       | 8      | 29.09 |
| 1     | S. W.    | 6      | 29.10 |
| 2     | "        | 6      | 29.15 |
| 3     | "        | 6      | 29.27 |

At 10 p.m. on Wednesday the barometer had recovered to 29.76, and the wind was from the S.W. The total rainfall from midnight to 10 p.m. was 3.29 inches.

## PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

By LISE BOEHM.

CHAPTER IX.

恩愛翻成仇恨 *Hate is the end of love.*

What a blessed glorious time came for Maggie then! Happiness beyond what she had ever imagined in her wildest dreams.

True, there had been some hours of misery, when her father had come and told her and her stepmother that the engagement with Peter Wong had been ended by the doctor. Not that either of the women had thought of disputing this decision. Maggie had always been brought up to believe that a good daughter accepts the husband who has been chosen by her parents, and looks upon him as her own property from that day forth—for ever, if they are married; if not, till the match is broken off. But what was hard was, not the loss of Peter Wong, but the hopeless prospect of an interminable life at home. There was no chance of escaping from it now. She would have to listen to her stepmother's taunts without the consolation of feeling that at any rate they could not go on for ever, that her marriage would put an end to them.

But next day, when Mr. King came, and asked her, not through her father, to marry him! Asked it as a favour too, he, the wonderful, the clever man, so sought after and admired by every one. It was too much happiness for her.

Quite welcome, as a wholesome tonic, was the anger, were the spiteful speeches of Mrs. Brown. What did it matter now? The greatest of men had chosen her, had allowed her to be engaged to him. His condescension almost overpowered her. She listened to his, it is to be feared somewhat long-winded, stories of his friends, and of his own exploits, in adoring admiration. He was just wicked enough to make her feel, with a laughing shudder, that he wanted the gentle influence of a wife. She would, of course, influence him, and gently—for good; every wife ought to do so. Then, he was so wise in conciliating Mrs. Brown by devoting himself to her exclusively when they three were together. For, would not they two, Gregory and Maggie, have all the rest of their lives alone together?

Where did Peter Wong come into these lovely dreams? Alas, it is to be feared, nowhere. He was out of sight, and though Maggie could not put him quite out of mind, she tried her hardest to do so. He was an inharmonious feature in these scenes, for he had been treated badly. Perhaps not so much by her, but certainly on account of her.

And with Gregory she had no secrets. He knew all her evil deeds, how she had taken Dr. Mackenzie's books on the sly, and how she had confessed to the doctor in the study. But Gregory, instead of being

angry, had actually laughed at it all. Yes, and had promised her any and every book she wanted. They would read them together, and he would teach her the ways of the world out of them. Surely never was there a more delightful father confessor.

There was only one person about whom they did not fully agree, and that was Dr. Mackenzie. Evidently Gregory did not admire the doctor as much as Maggie had always been trained to do. Of course he didn't say anything against him, but Maggie instinctively felt the doctor was not a hero to her future husband. This was a pity, but did not matter much after all. For by and by, after they had been married a long time, and Maggie had got over her present shyness, she might very possibly be able to bring her husband to the same mind as herself on this point.

As for Mr. Brown, all remorse he might have felt for the way in which Peter Wong had been treated had long ago been swallowed up in the satisfaction of having secured such a desirable son-in-law. The letter he wrote to Dr. Mackenzie, announcing the turn matters had taken, and naming the day fixed for his daughter's marriage, was one note of triumph from beginning to end.

Maggie also put in a little letter, briefly telling the doctor how happy she was, and thanking him for all his kindness to her in the past.

"She is happy, poor child," mused the doctor to himself, as he read the two letters by a flickering oil-lamp in a Chinese inn. "I have done the right thing, and saved her from a life of wretchedness. The happiness of another is after all the greatest happiness we can look for on earth."

His eyes were a trifle misty, no doubt by reason of the fumes curling round him from a little charcoal brazier. He dropped the letters into the fire, and resolutely stirred them round and round till they were reduced to a grey powder. Then he gathered his long cloak about him, and piling two or three rice-bags together for a pillow, lay down, and slept like a child till early morning.

Meanwhile, the weeks of Maggie's engagement flew by. It was not to be a long one, for Gregory King soon tired of playing the part of a lover. Certainly, it was not a difficult part to play with Maggie. She was far too humble and grateful to expect any attentions from him. In fact, as he grew to know her better, he found she was the very model of what he wanted in a wife. Good-looking, when properly dressed by him, of course, so that one had no cause to blush for her. At the same time modest and shy—which meant that she would never resent her husband accepting bachelor invitations. Quick, too, to note an unspoken wish, which augured well for a housewife, whose one object in existence ought to be to make her lord and master comfortable. Gregory's prospects for his life at Ching-cha were decidedly encouraging. Only he never forgot that, in bestowing himself, he was giving much more than he could ever hope to receive in return from a missionary's daughter.

Mrs. Brown, greatly mollified, if not reconciled, by the way in which Maggie was treated like a plaything, while she herself was consulted on every point, was loud in her praises of Gregory. She congratulated Maggie over and over again. "It was a most wonderful piece of good luck, a great deal better than could ever have been hoped for her. What the attraction was"—and here she would break off, leaving Maggie with an uncomfortable tingling in the ears, which lasted till her sun, Gregory King, again arose upon her darkness.

But all things come to an end, even a six weeks' engagement. And Maggie's wedding-day dawned, as warm and spring-like as could be desired.

There was, to begin with, a lengthy service at the chapel. This was performed

by the bride's father, and was attended by all the missionaries in the place. To tell the truth, they were somewhat scandalised by the richness of Maggie's dress (the gift of the bridegroom), but notwithstanding this they were satisfied with the marriage, which they looked upon as a distinct recognition of their power and standing among foreigners. The native Christians, on the other hand, were rather conspicuous by their absence. They had, indeed, bestowed various gifts, in the shape of pots of flowers and ornamental scrolls, on the bride, but they did not care to attend her wedding. Their sympathies lay rather with the absent Peter Wong.

Then followed the brief and unimpressive formality at the Consulate, where the Acting Consul, a pronounced woman-hater, made them legally man and wife. After this, a sumptuous collation at the Commissioner's, who had suddenly discovered unheeded of attractions in Gregory King, and still more in the pretty girl he had chosen as his wife. And finally, as the *taipen* had ill-naturedly refused Gregory leave of absence for a honeymoon, the newly married pair departed to their own house.

"Welcome, Maggie, welcome!" said Gregory with a fine flourish of the hand, as he helped his bride out of her chair. "Here is your kingdom for the future."

He would have said more, but the boy appeared at that moment in the doorway with a very embarrassed air.

"Morning time one piecey gentleman have come. Talkee, wanchee see you."

"No can see," answered Gregory shortly.

"He no go way," persisted the boy.

"Have talkee, wanchee see."

And he handed Gregory a card.

Maggie's brain was in such a whirl with all the day's events that she scarcely noticed this interruption in their progress. Nor did it strike her as curious that Gregory should seem annoyed as he asked:

"What side have got?"

"Drawing room."

"Maggie," said her husband, "I have to speak with a stupid fellow on business for a moment. Go up to your room. The boy will show you the way, and I will come in a second."

But Maggie had not got half-way upstairs before she heard the drawing-room bell sharply pulled, and an instant afterwards Gregory called out, in a tone that struck terror to her heart:

"Boy! boy! quick! This side!"

She followed, scarcely knowing what she did, the boy down the stairs. The drawing-room door stood wide open, and there, facing her, in an armchair, with his head thrown back and his eyelids closed, lay Peter Wong. As she shrank back with a cry of fear, fear of she knew not what, she saw Gregory go up and touch the figure. And then, horror of horrors, it gave a lurch forward, and fell heavily to the floor.

What did it all mean? She realised what in the next awful moment, when the boy picked up from the floor a small paper, with a few grains of white powder still sticking to it.

How he had done it they never found out. But Peter Wong had revenged himself, and that in a truly Chinese fashion. He had poisoned himself in his successful rival's house, on his successful rival's wedding day.

CHAPTER X.

相見何其遲 *Ah! why did we meet so late? . . .*

"Such bad taste on his part to go and kill himself here," grumbled Gregory King to his wife, as he wound up an account of the consternation this event had caused in the Brown household. He had walked over to see his father-in-law two days after his marriage, having managed, with infinite trouble, to get Peter Wong's body removed in the meanwhile. "That shows how



purely skin-deep his Christianity was. Merely the varnish on the outside of the Heathen Chinese."

Here he laughed, a vexed little laugh. For he was seriously annoyed, and Mr. Brown had not quieted his annoyance at all. That good missionary was in mortal dread of his life. The popular feeling against himself and his family, which had formerly been aroused by the rejection of Wong, was now at boiling point by reason of the young man's suicide. Indeed, the unfortunate Mr. Brown was actually contemplating immediate flight.

"I have sent a special messenger up to Dr. Mackenzie," he said, "and as soon as I get his answer I shall leave for Shanghai. My leave is due, and really none of us are safe here now."

If the missionaries were not safe, how much more unsafe was Gregory King! Even now he was keeping a good look-out on all such approaches as doors and windows, as he sat by the fire talking to his bride.

As for Maggie, she looked what she felt, utterly miserable. All her joy and gladness had been swept away for ever by this awful tragedy. She brooded over her own share in it, over the past, and reproached herself, and judged herself mercilessly, every hour she was alone. And of course she had had many solitary hours, for this suicide on foreign property had entailed a lot of trouble on Gregory. Most likely it would entail much more, and so it was quite natural that he should be thinking more of his own worries than of the poor dead man as he sat talking to Maggie.

"I blame Dr. Mackenzie most of all," he went on querulously. "He had no business to interfere with such a dangerous man as this Wong. He might have known how he would act. It's certainly a great mistake to have anything to do with missionaries!"

Still Maggie spoke not. Poor Peter! how he must really have loved her, if life was not worth living without her! Could she never, never have come to love him? A shiver at the thought of doing so ran through her even now.

"Perhaps I may get ordered to Shanghai in consequence of this row. I shan't mind the affair so much if that is the end of it."

Now Maggie stared at Gregory, in most utter astonishment. She surely could not be hearing aright.

"Yes," he said, nodding to her in answer. "The best way out of the difficulty would be to transfer us to Shanghai. I wonder I never thought of it before. I've just got time before the steamer goes to write and lay the whole matter before the firm. She won't get off till late to-night."

Off he went to his office-room. And Maggie returned to her self-tormenting.

But she was to be aided in it this afternoon. Five minutes later the door opened suddenly, and Dr. Mackenzie, looking ten times more wild, more haggard, and more ghastly, abruptly entered.

He came up to Maggie, crouching over the fire, and grasping her by the two shoulders, said in a hollow voice:—

"Maggie, Maggie, what have we done?" This associating of her with himself touched Maggie indescribably. She turned round, and caught hold of his hand:

"Oh, doctor, I never thought he would have felt it so!"

This was precisely the thought that had been haunting the doctor. To him, as to her, the idea of a Chinese revenge had never occurred. They could only realise how they had driven Peter to his death, all unwittingly, but alas! too certainly. Maggie's conscience had already scornfully rejected Gregory's explanation of the event, as Dr. Mackenzie's mind would inevitably spurn Mr. Brown's version later on. To both the doctor and Maggie, Peter Wong must always be a human creature cut off from the light of the sun through their fault.

"Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God," groined Dr. Mackenzie, as he sank down on a chair near the table, and covered his face with his hands.

"Don't, don't," said Maggie impulsively, rising and going towards him. His grief was even greater than hers.

"So that's how you take advantage of my absence, Dr. Mackenzie! To make love in this outrageous fashion to my wife!"

Gregory was behind them. Dr. Mackenzie hastily dropped the little hand he had taken and was holding, almost unconsciously, and turned a face crimson with conflicting emotions on the intruder.

"Do you call this a Christian deed, a fit attitude for a missionary?" Gregory went on tauntingly. "What would your converts say to this?"

"Gregory, Gregory!" put in Maggie imploringly. But she had no need to defend the doctor. He could very well defend himself.

"Mr. King," he said, rising and facing him, or rather, towering over him. "You, of all men in the world, ought to have known better than to say what you have just said. But you have taught me now, what I should have known long ago, what manner of man you are."

Here he paused for a moment, and then went on, in an altered tone:

"Guard well the treasure you have got. I shall not interfere with you. My work here is finished. I go to seek a new sphere far, far away. You have seen me for the last time."

He did not offer to shake hands with Gregory, but turned to Maggie, who was holding on to the table as though she feared she would fall.

"Good bye, dear child. If ever you want me, come to me."

\* \* \* \* \*

But it was not till after many many days, till the death of Peter Wong had almost become a shadowy memory to him, that far away in the wilds of Western China, meditating one day at eventide over the mistakes of his life, Neil Mackenzie lifted up his eyes, and saw his heart's desire coming unto him.

THE END.

## NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

### Shen-pao.

The following Imperial Decree was issued on the 27th inst. "The Governor of Shantung, Chang Yao, was brave and patriotic by nature. Many meritorious services and deeds had he performed. During the reign of Hien Fung and Tung Chih, he joined in the war as a *chi-hsien* and created an army which is called the Seng-wu-chuan. He fought battles in Homan, Hupeh, Anhui and Chihli and reconquered several noted cities. He was victorious over and exterminated the Kuangtung rebels, the Nientze and other disloyal bands. Then he carried his arms into Kansu and among the rebellious Mahomedans outside the gates (of China proper). Their dens were cleared out and the leaders captured. His military services were great indeed. He was especially favoured by the preceding Emperors who made him 騎都尉 (*Ki-tu-wei*), conferred on him a double-eyed peacock's feather, and promoted him successively to be Provincial Treasurer, Lieutenant-General and General. Since my accession to the Throne Chang Yao pacified the Mahom-dan country and was created 一等輕車都尉 (first-class *Ching-hu-tu-wei*) with the addition of 雲騎尉 (*Yun-ki-wei*). He was appointed Governor of Kuangsi, with brevet rank as the President of the Board of War, and was transferred to the Governorship of Shantung. To the management of the Yellow River Chang Yao devoted his whole

energy. He personally inspected all the river works and headed his subordinates and workmen in repairing and defending the dykes with might and main. He was diligent and laborious without cessation. The Empress Dowager commissioned him to be the Assistant Director of the Marine Board, bestowing on him the Junior-Guardianship of the Heir-apparent. It was hoped that he would live to a ripe old age and that the Throne would long avail of his services. It was but recently that sick-leave was granted him that he might obtain recovery. Suddenly his death is reported. Deep indeed are our regrets. Let the Senior Guardianship of the Heir-apparent be bestowed on Chang Yao and let him be given a seat in the Temple dedicated to the virtuous and righteous servants. Temples are to be erected to his memory in the various provinces where his services were conspicuous. The Board of Historians will record the acts of his life and his military career. One thousand taels are to be taken from the Shantung Treasurer's chest for his funeral expenses. The posthumous honours of a Viceroy are to be conferred on him, and all marks of demerit are to be annulled. As to what other posthumous honours are due to him, let the Board report. Let the officials of the places where his coffin passes to its last resting place give assistance and care. Of Chang Yao's sons, Chang Tuan-pien, a prefect, is to take the first vacancy as a Taotai and Chang Tuan-li, a Board Secretary, will be advanced one degree. Chang Tuan-kin and his grandson Chang Erh-shen will, when they are of age, be conducted by the Board of Civil Office to an audience. This is to show our sincere remembrance of a deserving servant."

H. E. Shao Yu-lien, Governor of Formosa, has arrived at Shanghai and is staying in the city temple gardens.

An Imperial Edict was issued on the 29th instant, appointing Fujun, 福潤, the present Provincial Treasurer, to be the Governor of Shantung.

An order has been issued for the arrest of the Police Commissioner, Wong Chang-yun, who lately had charge of the native police force in the Chinese territory along Pa-sien-chao. He was said to hold the rank of general. Recently some persons brought a suit against him before the Nanking Viceroy. He has decamped with his family to parts unknown.

Our Kiangsi correspondent writes the following:—During the first part of the seventh moon anonymous and inflammatory placards were posted about the streets of Fuchow (撫州) calling on the people to rise against the religious orders on a certain day. When the time came the officials placed at all the important points bodies of runners and soldiers. Consequently no crowd was able to gather and everything passed off quietly. A few days after, a crowd of bad characters surrounded the girls' school and began to throw stones. The servants of the school at first stoutly resisted, but, overpowered by superior numbers, they at last fled, and the school premises were destroyed. The officials reached the scene in time to capture three ringleaders, who were punished with the utmost rigour of the law. No inmate of the school was injured. The 23rd ult. was named by the secret band of rowdies for another rising, but the authorities were on the alert and nothing happened. Then it was reported that a disturbance would take place when the annual street procession took place on the 28th ult. As soldiers were encamped on the various main streets it is not likely that the ill-intentioned ones carried out their designs.

An American electric launch has made a trial trip on the Pearl River, Canton. Thousands of people gathered to see the sight.

# THE WINTER MONSOON ON THE CHINA COAST.

(Translated from the *Bulletin Mensuel*.)

In a former article we have seen that the summer monsoon does not become thoroughly established on the China coast until the month of June. We have also remarked that, even at that period, both in the Formosa Channel and to the south of it, the monsoon has not the regularity of that of the winter. We will now proceed to ascertain at what period this second monsoon becomes established.

Tables showing the frequency of the various winds, from observations at selected stations along the coast, will be sufficient for the purpose. These tables are the result of five years' observations at stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and, as in the preceding article, the figures are arranged on the basis of 1,000 observations.

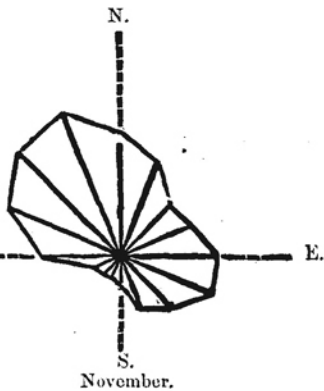
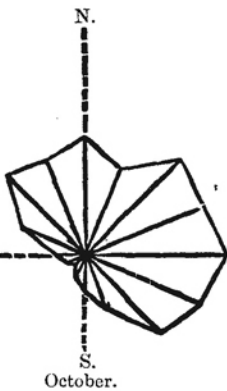
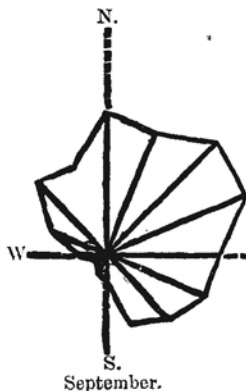
We will begin with the figures at Sicawei for the three months September-November.

|           | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ESE. |
|-----------|-----|------|-----|------|
| September | 109 | 101  | 120 | 117  |
| October   | 89  | 69   | 105 | 97   |
| November  | 95  | 76   | 53  | 57   |

|           | E.  | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|-----------|-----|------|-----|------|
| September | 88  | 81   | 67  | 55   |
| October   | 108 | 95   | 82  | 40   |
| November  | 74  | 76   | 54  | 42   |

|           | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|-----------|----|------|-----|------|
| September | 18 | 12   | 8   | 8    |
| October   | 27 | 18   | 11  | 16   |
| November  | 21 | 17   | 19  | 23   |

|           | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|-----------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| September | 20 | 44   | 75  | 70   | 4    | 3     |
| October   | 22 | 52   | 84  | 77   | 2    | 4     |
| November  | 59 | 94   | 111 | 118  | 4    | 5     |



We have seen before that the S.E. winds which constitute the summer monsoon at Shanghai, predominate during the three months of June, July and August. We here see that in September, although the winds are very variable, those most prevalent belong to the first quadrant. The summer monsoon is by this time ended at Shanghai.

If we proceed northward we go more and more into the region of variable winds; we have seen besides that even at the Shantung Promontory the influence of the two monsoons can still be observed. Appended are

tables showing the relative frequency of the winds at this point. In order to show more clearly that after the commencement of September the winter monsoon has established itself, or rather has done so after the first few days of the month, I have divided each month into two fortnights.

|               | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ESE. |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)  | 293 | 113  | 100 | 20   |
| Sept. (16-30) | 280 | 130  | 116 | 7    |
| Oct. (1-15)   | 153 | 107  | 97  | 17   |
| Oct. (16-31)  | 225 | 75   | 62  | 6    |

|               | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)  | 20 | 3    | 43  | 7    |
| Sept. (16-30) | 16 | 7    | 27  | 16   |
| Oct. (1-15)   | 43 | 10   | 73  | 17   |
| Oct. (16-31)  | 19 | 3    | 5   | 25   |

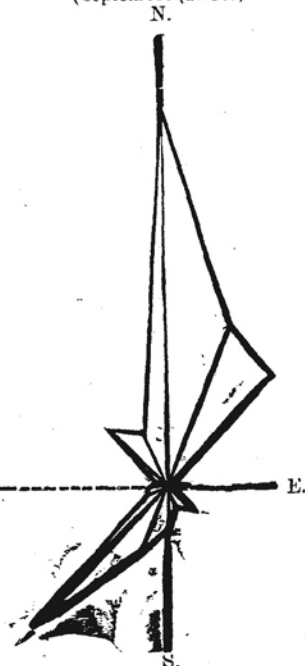
|               | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)  | 27 | 13   | 116 | 7    |
| Sept. (16-30) | 33 | 53   | 163 | 16   |
| Oct. (1-15)   | 53 | 30   | 243 | 23   |
| Oct. (16-31)  | 66 | 41   | 191 | 16   |

|               | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15)  | 10 | 20   | 63  | 123  | 0    | 20    |
| Sept. (16-30) | 13 | 10   | 60  | 43   | 0    | 7     |
| Oct. (1-15)   | 23 | 3    | 50  | 47   | 0    | 10    |
| Oct. (16-31)  | 41 | 34   | 62  | 81   | 3    | 3     |

September (1-15).



(September 16-30.)



These tables and diagrams clearly show that the N. winds, less frequent in summer than S. winds, largely predominate from the first half of September. Going S. towards the Formosa Channel, we reach the true monsoon region. Here too the same fact of the establishment of the winter monsoon from the commencement

of September can be shown; but there is a much greater regularity of direction than at Sicawei and the Promontory.

I append a table of the relative frequency of the different winds from Sept. 1st to 15th, at stations in the Channel and on the island of Formosa.

|         | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ESE. |
|---------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda  | 3   | 40   | 344 | 110  |
| Amoy    | 28  | 31   | 404 | 20   |
| Kelung  | 78  | 51   | 404 | 63   |
| Tamsui  | 116 | 108  | 242 | 27   |
| S. Cape | 25  | 242  | 403 | 30   |

September (1-15)

|               | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda ...    | 50 | 3    | 17  | 17   |
| Amoy .....    | 43 | 24   | 152 | 13   |
| Kelung ...    | 74 | 16   | 47  | 12   |
| Tamsui .....  | 57 | 56   | 145 | 7    |
| S. Cape ..... | 20 | 17   | 22  | 5    |

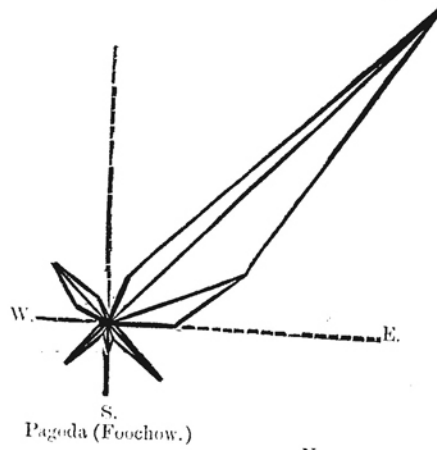
|               | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda ...    | 20 | 7    | 44  | 7    |
| Amoy .....    | 56 | 6    | 35  | 6    |
| Kelung .....  | 4  | —    | 31  | —    |
| Tamsui .....  | 4  | 4    | 34  | 7    |
| S. Cape ..... | 12 | 7    | 17  | 8    |

|               | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Pagoda .....  | 4  | 27   | 60  | 20   |      |       |
| Amoy .....    | 52 | —    | 28  | 9    |      |       |
| Kelung .....  | 8  | 4    | 16  | 31   |      |       |
| Tamsui .....  | 34 | 7    | 37  | 34   |      |       |
| S. Cape ..... | 40 | 37   | 50  | 7    | 37   | 18    |

This table shows that all along the Channel N.E. winds absolutely predominate. This can be seen even more clearly on reference to the following diagrams.

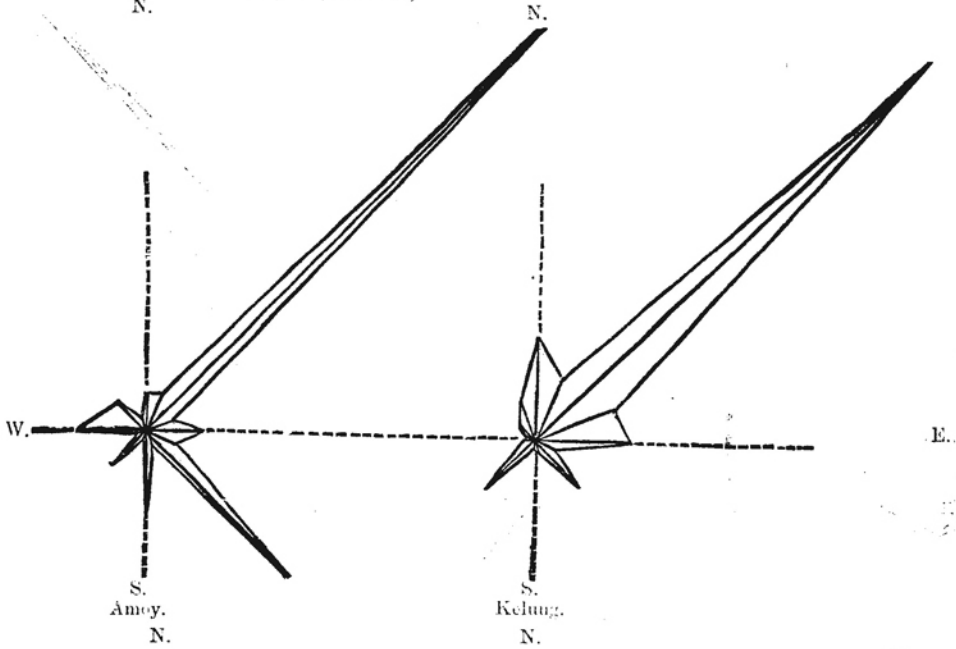
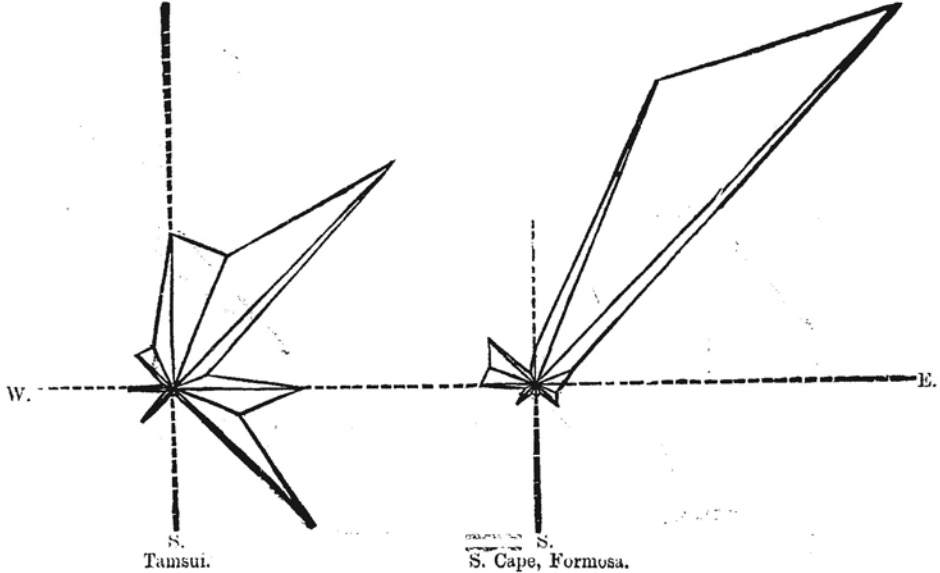
N.

September (1-15.)



N.

N.

S.  
N.S.  
S. Cape, Formosa.



I add tables for the end of September and the month of October.

September (16-30)

|               | N. | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 7  | 34   | 532 | 151  |
| Amoy .....    | 26 | 46   | 600 | 28   |
| Kelung .....  | 90 | 47   | 420 | 55   |
| Tamsui .....  | 57 | 138  | 305 | 19   |
| S. Cape ..... | 37 | 218  | 530 | 37   |

|               | E.  | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 61  | —    | 54  | 3    |
| Amoy .....    | 20  | 7    | 111 | 15   |
| Kelung .....  | 149 | 23   | 23  | —    |
| Tamsui .....  | 126 | 82   | 149 | 7    |
| S. Cape ..... | 45  | 32   | 28  | 5    |

|               | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 7  | 3    | 27  | 3    |
| Amoy .....    | 26 | 20   | 24  | 4    |
| Kelung .....  | 20 | 12   | 20  | —    |
| Tamsui .....  | 4  | —    | 11  | 4    |
| S. Cape ..... | 2  | —    | —   | 2    |

|               | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Pagoda .....  | 27 | 3    | 34  | 10   | —    | —     |
| Amoy .....    | 24 | 2    | 20  | 6    | —    | —     |
| Kelung .....  | —  | 4    | 35  | 4    | —    | 98    |
| Tamsui .....  | 33 | 4    | 15  | 33   | —    | —     |
| S. Cape ..... | 7  | 18   | 28  | 3    | —    | 8     |

N.

October (1-15).

|               | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 13  | 27   | 550 | 133  |
| Amoy .....    | 40  | 58   | 560 | 19   |
| Kelung .....  | 86  | 102  | 447 | 47   |
| Tamsui .....  | 116 | 155  | 406 | 24   |
| S. Cape ..... | 38  | 250  | 538 | 52   |

|               | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 53 | 10   | 20  | —    |
| Amoy .....    | 58 | 2    | 121 | 2    |
| Kelung .....  | 43 | 12   | 23  | 4    |
| Tamsui .....  | 84 | 40   | 60  | 12   |
| S. Cape ..... | 30 | 5    | 2   | —    |

|               | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 7  | 7    | 27  | 10   |
| Amoy .....    | 37 | 2    | 17  | 3    |
| Kelung .....  | 4  | —    | 12  | —    |
| Tamsui .....  | —  | —    | 8   | 8    |
| S. Cape ..... | 5  | 2    | 5   | —    |

|               | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Pagoda .....  | 33 | 10   | 53  | 7    | —    | —     |
| Amoy .....    | 20 | —    | 28  | 8    | —    | —     |
| Kelung .....  | 4  | —    | 8   | 16   | 8    | 67    |
| Tamsui .....  | 16 | 12   | 20  | 24   | —    | —     |
| S. Cape ..... | 15 | 27   | 15  | 13   | —    | 3     |

October (16-31).

|               | N. | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 6  | 19   | 406 | 101  |
| Amoy .....    | 72 | 37   | 559 | 26   |
| Kelung .....  | 54 | 58   | 563 | 79   |
| Tamsui .....  | 97 | 145  | 407 | 22   |
| S. Cape ..... | 25 | 228  | 528 | 47   |

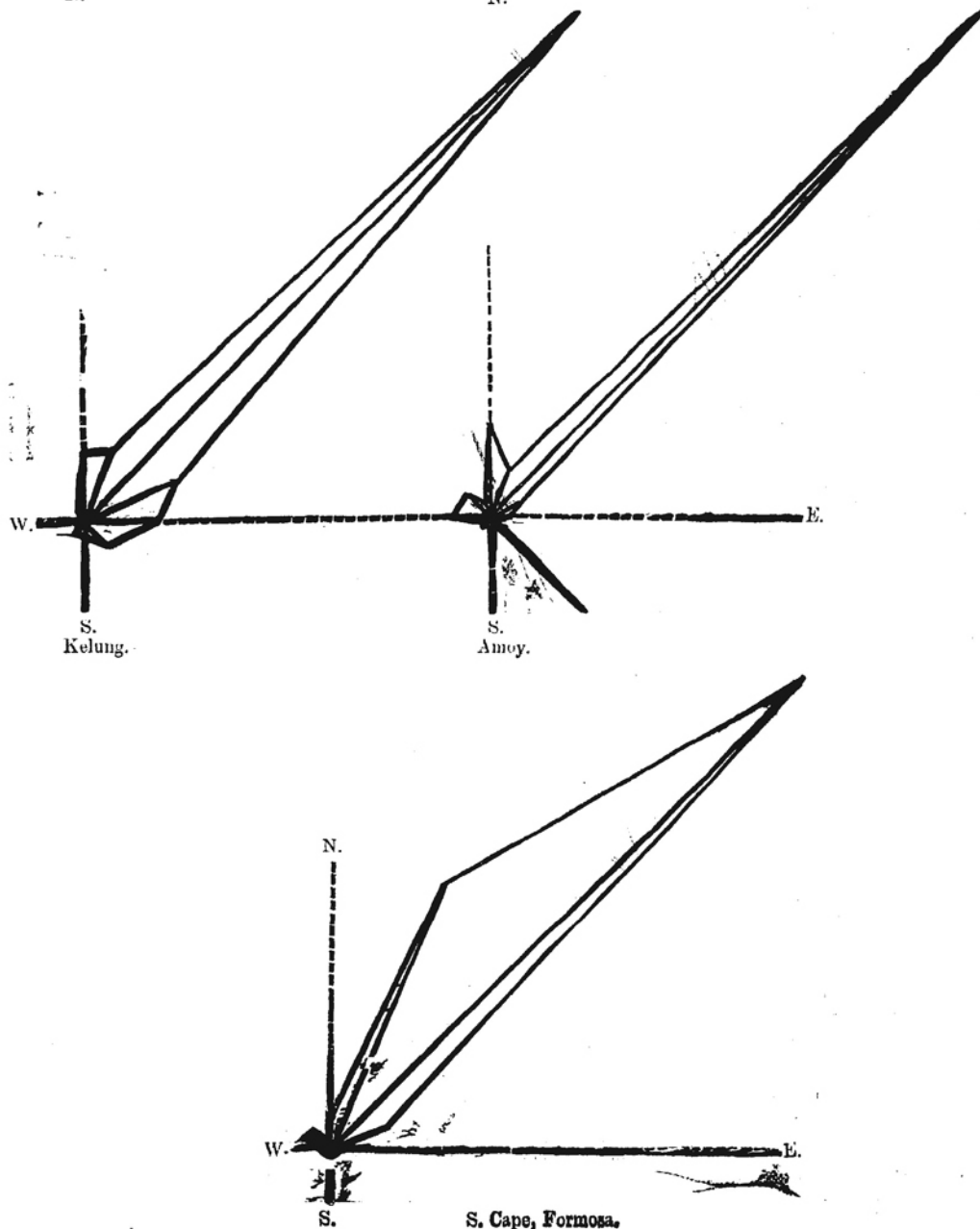
N.

|               | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 94 | 16   | 66  | —    |
| Amoy .....    | 33 | 5    | 103 | 9    |
| Kelung .....  | 58 | —    | 25  | —    |
| Tamsui .....  | 41 | 26   | 131 | 4    |
| S. Cape ..... | 3  | 3    | —   | 2    |

|               | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Pagoda .....  | 3  | 3    | 31  | 6    |
| Amoy .....    | 28 | 1    | 11  | 8    |
| Kelung .....  | —  | —    | 12  | 5    |
| Tamsui .....  | —  | —    | 19  | 15   |
| S. Cape ..... | 2  | 3    | 5   | 6    |

|               | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|---------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Pagoda .....  | 82 | 22   | 79  | 6    | —    | —     |
| Amoy .....    | 31 | 1    | 26  | 9    | —    | —     |
| Kelung .....  | 5  | —    | 5   | 12   | —    | 125   |
| Tamsui .....  | 37 | —    | 22  | 27   | —    | —     |
| S. Cape ..... | 8  | 23   | 20  | 6    | —    | 12    |

These tables reduced to diagrams reproduce clearly enough those which we have shown above for the first fortnight of September, except for an increase in the frequency of N.E. winds. I give, as an example of this, diagrams showing the observations in the second table (October 16-31) for Kelung, Amoy, and South Cape.



S. Cape, Formosa.

The fact of the setting-in of the winter monsoon after the end of August and beginning of September, all along the China coast, being well established, I will add some observations on the direction of the monsoon. From N. at the Pronontory, varying from N.E. to N.W. at Shanghai, it blows steadily from N.E. in the Formosa Channel. One might be tempted to attribute this to a purely local cause—the direction of the Channel, which is from N.E. to S.W.—and to conclude that the N.E. current only exists in the lower latitudes. But there are two considerations to be opposed to this. In the first place, the monsoon blows no less steadily from N.E. at Kelung and South Cape, than it does half way up the Channel. But at these stations the direction of the monsoon

can hardly be attributed to that of the Channel. In the second place, if the direction of the monsoon is due to the influence of the coasts, between which the polar current would enter, following their general direction, the higher the station the less regular the direction would be. This, however, is not the case, as shown by the following observations at Ockseu Light, where the height of the lantern is 285 ft., and the height of the structure 62 ft., above sea level.

| OCKSEU.      |    |      |     |      |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
|              | N. | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
| Sept. (1-15) | 52 | 170  | 495 | 20   |
| „ (16-30)    | 63 | 398  | 402 | 8    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 50 | 455  | 422 | 10   |
| „ (16-31)    | 61 | 462  | 378 | 6    |

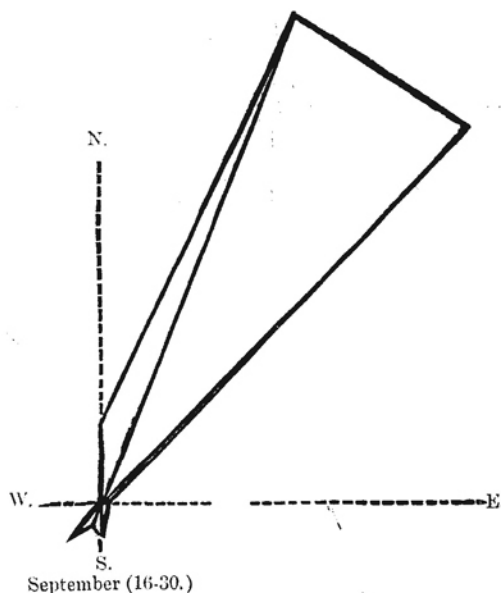
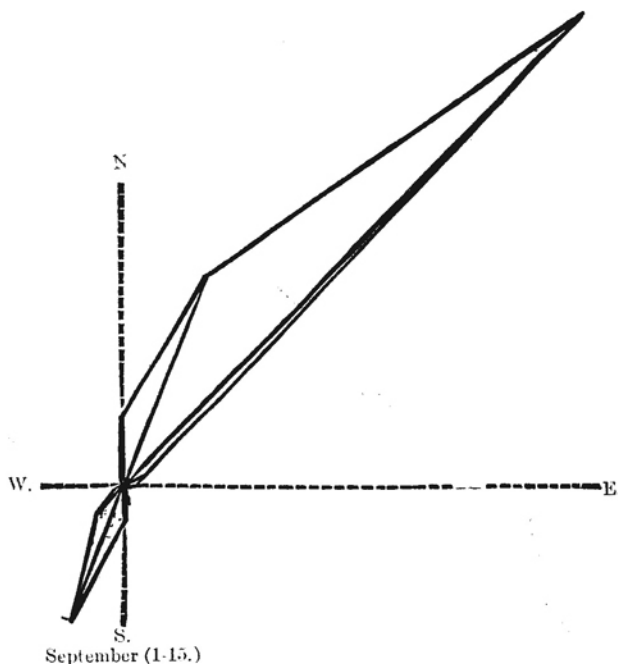
|              |   | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|--------------|---|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 8 | 2  | 3    | —   | —    |
| „ (16-30)    | 5 | —  | —    | —   | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 2 | 2  | —    | 3   | —    |
| „ (16-31)    | 3 | —  | 2    | 2   | —    |

|              |    | S.  | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|--------------|----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 28 | 112 | 30   | 7   | —    |
| „ (16-30)    | 22 | 18  | 30   | 2   | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 8  | 20  | 3    | 3   | —    |
| „ (16-31)    | 11 | 17  | 16   | 2   | —    |

|              |   | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|--------------|---|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 2 | —  | —    | 2   | —    | 70   | —     |
| „ (16-31)    | 2 | 2  | 2    | —   | —    | 47   | —     |
| Oct. (1-15)  | — | —  | —    | —   | —    | 22   | —     |
| „ (16-31)    | — | —  | —    | 3   | —    | 37   | —     |



The vicinity of the coast undoubtedly has a great influence on the direction of the wind at certain stations, and it produces other winds very little in harmony with the general direction of the winds in that region, just as in a stream there are certain points at which eddies can be found, flowing in a direction opposite to that of

the stream. These secondary currents of air, however, cannot extend very high.

A comparison of the Tamsui tables with those of other places will show that Tamsui is sheltered by the N.E. point of the island from N.E. winds. This is strikingly manifest in the observations at Anping and Tainanfu, situated on the west of Formosa

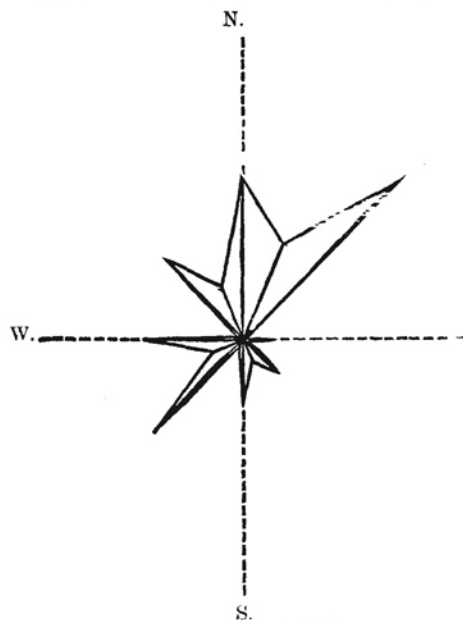
where the coast commences to trend to the S.S.E.

| Anping       |     |      |     |      |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|------|
|              | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
| Sept. (1-15) | 121 | 78   | 164 | —    |
| „ (16-30)    | 102 | 164  | 227 | 16   |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 216 | 161  | 259 | 4    |
| „ (16-31)    | 191 | 217  | 283 | 4    |

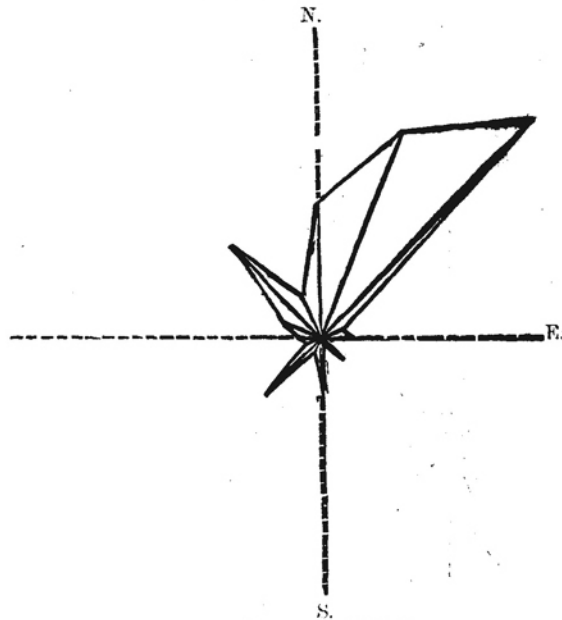
|              | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 23 | 4    | 35  | 19   |
| " (16-30)    | 23 | —    | 20  | 4    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 4  | —    | 4   | 8    |
| " (16-31)    | —  | —    | 7   | 4    |

|              | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 51 | 8    | 95  | 27   |
| " (16-30)    | 39 | 12   | 59  | 12   |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 19 | —    | 35  | —    |
| " (16-31)    | 4  | 4    | 15  | 7    |

|              | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 74 | 4    | 82  | 43   | —    | 168   |
| " (16-30)    | 16 | 31   | 94  | 35   | —    | 145   |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 16 | 8    | 82  | 47   | —    | 137   |
| " (16-31)    | 26 | 26   | 37  | 85   | —    | 92    |



September (1-15.)



September (16-30.)

These tables and diagrams contrast singularly with those of Amoy and Ocksen given above.

It may be said that, on the coast, the direction of the monsoon is the same as the general direction of the coast. From N. at the Promontory, varying from N.E. to N.W. at Shanghai, it blows from N.E. in the Formosa Channel, then turns to E. at Hongkong and takes a N. direction in the Gulf of Tongking.

We have now clearly established its direction in the Channel and to the north. In my first article (*N. C. Herald*, Septem-

ber 12th, 1890) I showed that at Victoria Peak, Hongkong, 1,800 ft. above sea level, the direction was due E. Further north, on the coast south of the Channel, the wind turns to E.N.E., as shown by the following figures deduced from observations at Swatow:—

|                 | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)... | 83  | 7    | 20  | 50   |
| " (16-30)...    | 70  | 33   | 127 | 117  |
| Oct. (1-15)...  | 77  | 33   | 233 | 137  |
| " (16-31)...    | 107 | 20   | 280 | 80   |

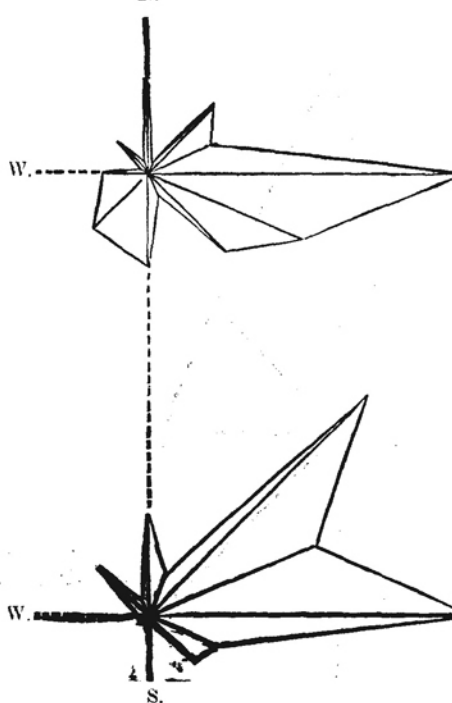
SWATOW.

|                 | E.  | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)... | 240 | 127  | 83  | 17   |
| " (16-30)...    | 303 | 70   | 87  | 40   |
| Oct. (1-15)...  | 247 | 57   | 47  | 3    |
| " (16-31)...    | 267 | 30   | 23  | 3    |

|                 | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|-----------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15)... | 70 | —    | 60  | 3    |
| " (16-30)...    | 30 | 3    | 17  | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)...  | 13 | 3    | 10  | 3    |
| " (16-31)...    | 32 | 3    | 7   | —    |

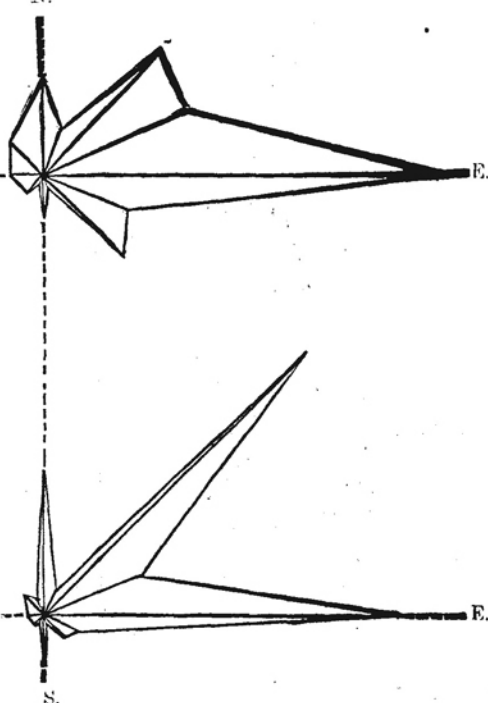
|                 | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|-----------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15)... | 33 | 3    | 27  | 3    | —    | —     |
| " (16-30)...    | 23 | —    | 33  | —    | —    | —     |
| Oct. (1-15)...  | 7  | —    | 50  | 10   | —    | —     |
| " (16-31)...    | 10 | —    | 20  | 17   | —    | —     |

September (1-15.)



October (1-15).

September (16-30.)



October (16-31).



The most noticeable point about these tables and diagrams is the progress of the S.E. monsoon towards E.N.E. In the first half of September it blows from E., but S.E. winds are often observed: in the second half it still blows from E., but the N.E. winds become more frequent. In October, if E.N.E. winds are not frequently met with, E. and N.E. winds are almost equally predominant. It seems to me, therefore, that the intermediate direction is not less frequent and is in fact the principal prevailing direction.

As Swatow is situated very little above sea level, it is as well to corroborate these observations by those made at the Cape of Good Hope (23° 14' 19" N., 119° 8' 38" E.P.)

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

|              | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 52  | 18   | 61  | 393  |
| " (16-30)    | 78  | 27   | 133 | 423  |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 87  | 13   | 193 | 513  |
| " (16-31)    | 117 | 30   | 158 | 508  |

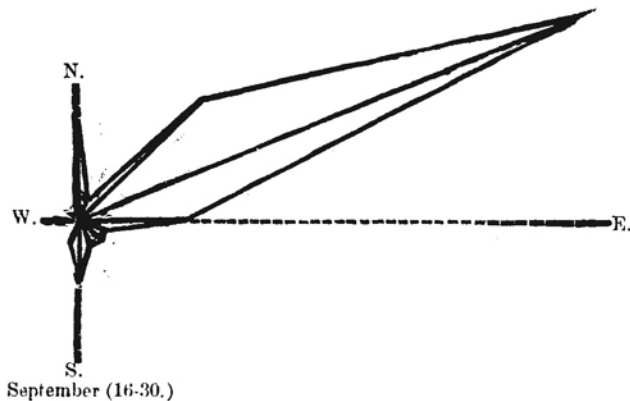
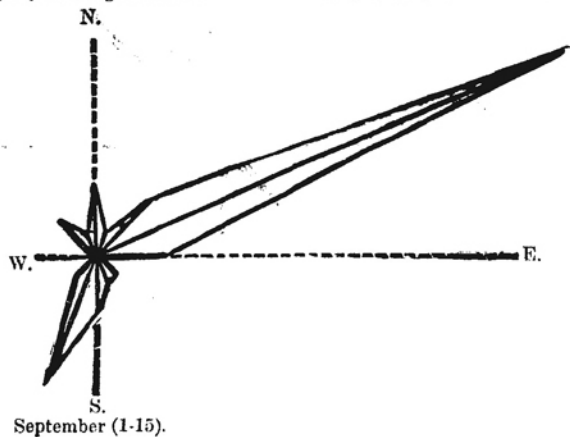
|              | E. | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 52 | 6    | 20  | 22   |
| " (16-30)    | 80 | 22   | 23  | 23   |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 43 | 8    | 3   | 2    |
| " (16-31)    | 41 | 5    | 3   | 3    |

|              | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 42 | 97   | 22  | 2    |
| " (16-30)    | 45 | 18   | —   | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 23 | 8    | 2   | —    |
| " (16-31)    | 48 | 8    | —   | —    |

|              | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15) | —  | 2    | 37  | 18   | 122  | 35    |
| " (16-30)    | —  | —    | 5   | 3    | 92   | 27    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | —  | —    | 7   | 22   | 40   | 30    |
| " (16-31)    | —  | —    | —   | 9    | 50   | 20    |



I have already stated that in the Gulf of Tongking the winter monsoon takes a northerly direction. This assertion is founded on observations at Pakhoi (21° 31' N., 107° 53' E.P.)

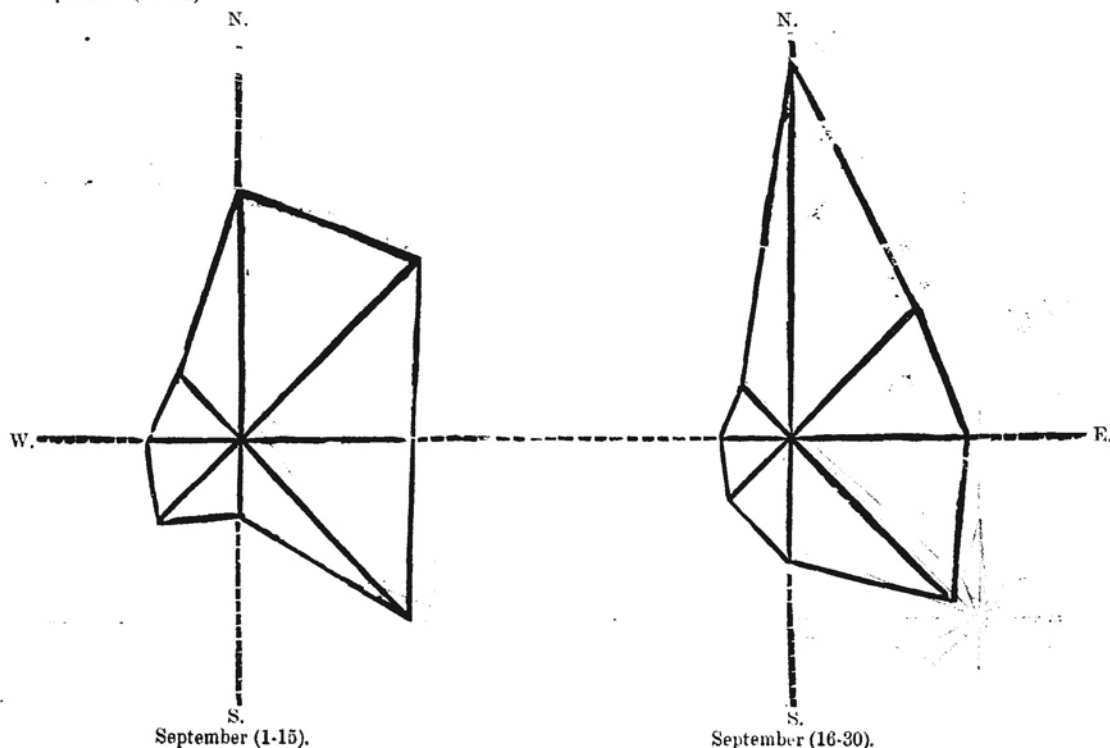
## PAKHOI.

|              | N.  | NNE. | NE. | ENE. |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 180 | —    | 193 | —    |
| " (16-30)    | 275 | —    | 127 | 7    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 342 | —    | 200 | —    |
| " (16-31)    | 336 | 8    | 148 | —    |

|              | E.  | ESE. | SE. | SSE. |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 133 | —    | 180 | 7    |
| " (16-30)    | 114 | 27   | 161 | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 125 | —    | 125 | 8    |
| " (16-31)    | 116 | —    | 164 | —    |

|              | S. | SSW. | SW. | WSW. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 60 | 7    | 87  | —    |
| " (16-30)    | 94 | —    | 67  | —    |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 91 | —    | 67  | —    |
| " (16-31)    | 78 | —    | 31  | —    |

|              | W. | WNW. | NW. | NNW. | var. | calm. |
|--------------|----|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Sept. (1-15) | 73 | —    | 60  | 13   | —    | —     |
| " (16-30)    | 54 | —    | 54  | 13   | —    | —     |
| Oct. (1-15)  | 42 | —    | —   | —    | —    | —     |
| " (16-31)    | 39 | 8    | 70  | —    | —    | —     |



It is evident that at Pakhoi the winds blow entirely from the eight principal directions. According to these figures, at the beginning of September winds are variable, blowing almost equally from all points between N. and S.E. In the second part of September N. winds become the most frequent, and this frequency continues to increase in October.

Some observations made at Hanoi in the latter part of 1890 by M. Lejeune, chemist to the navy, are in accord with the observations at Pakhoi.

The E.N.E. direction at Swatow and the Cape of Good Hope, and E. at Hongkong, must be peculiar to the coast, as, on leaving the shore for the open sea, the monsoon resumes its N.E. course.

STANISLAS CHEVALIER, S.J.

## NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

### Shên-pao.

Some moresupposed Koloamembers have been arrested at Kiukiang. Among them was a perfectly innocent man arrested simply because of his suspicious appearance. After an examination his release was effected, a bond being signed by prominent merchants and the relatives of the accused.

A sporadic form of cholera has broken out in Chinkiang. Deaths are daily reported. Doctors and quacks are doing a brisk business.

In Nanking and the surrounding districts the authorities are purchasing from the village people live locusts, which are then burnt. The price ranges from 16 to 20 cash per catty, according to the distance they are brought from.

H.E. the Tartar General of Canton has arrived on his way southward.

H.E. Li, ex-Minister to Tokio, has started for his new post of Customs Taotai at Chungking.

### Hupao.

It is reported that the Wuhu authorities have yielded to the Roman Catholic demand for Tls. 110,000 and a piece of ground. The further demand of a hillock belonging to the city is not acceded to, but both parties agree that the consideration of this subject is to be postponed for three months, when the discussion will be re-opened.

On the 22nd instant, the Emperor in person offered a sacrifice to his late father, Prince Chun.

The Naval College at Peking is situated on the shores of the Kunming Lake. It is being supplied with students selected from the Tientsin Naval Academy. As soon as the lake is sufficiently deepened, naval manoeuvres will take place on it, and the two steam launches, sent by the Viceroy, will in turn carry the Emperor.

The carp in the Imperial fish reservoir have reached their required size, that is, one catty in weight. The Board of Imperial Repasts has notified the reservoir keepers to take great care of the fish, to keep them up to the standard weight, and not permit any to be stolen.

By the Empress Dowager's Decree, Fu Kuan and Li Hung-tso are appointed to select a suitable spot for the erection of a memorial temple to Prince Chun. Hsu Yin-kwai and Hi-ching are ordered to inspect the building. When it is completed, sixty Lamas are to be stationed in it to perform the necessary daily ceremonies. With regard to the indemnity to the Roman Catholic church, the Nanking Viceroy has sanctioned the payment of 110,000 taels, but has refused to concede the piece of ground and the hillock. Negotiations are broken off for the present. The Catholic Superior has wired to the French Minister to bring the matter before the Tsungli Yamén for decision.

A girl eleven years old, living at a hot-water shop in Yunnan Road, was severely burned by upsetting a kerosene lamp on Saturday night, and died twenty-four hours afterwards.

The severe rain and thunder storms have caused some damage. A part of the wall surrounding the public granary inside the city fell over, and crushed a horse. An old house near the wharf where native junks are stationed crumbled to pieces. The wooden railings and partition boards of a house close to the Taotai's *yamen* were struck by lightning. The lightning cut several feet off the mast of a junk containing a cargo of pigs anchored near the Pootung shore.

The Shanghai magistrate has protested against the decision of the Japanese Consul to send the murderers of the Chinaman to Japan for trial, and demands a re-hearing of the case.

## Law Reports.

### H.B.M.'s SUMMARY CIVIL COURT.

Shanghai, 28th August.

Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,  
Acting Assistant Judge.  
SCHWARTZ v. GETTING.

R. S. Getting, third officer of the *Macduff*, was summoned for \$34.50 the value of 26 days' board and lodging at the Cleveland public house. He admitted the debt. Deendant, it appeared, had been out of employment when living at the Cleveland, and on shipping on the *Macduff*, had obtained an advance, which he spent in discharging other debts. Finally he had only \$5 left to meet the expense of board and lodging.

His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs, and recommended the parties to come to an arrangement as to payment.

## INQUEST.

Shanghai, 3rd September.

An inquest, adjourned from the 4th ult., on the body of William Carter, leading stoker of H.M.S. *Linnæ*, who was drowned in the river on the night of the 2nd, was held at the British Consulate, before Mr. Mansfield, Coroner, and a jury of two, Messrs. J. O'Shea and A. G. Rowand. The third member of the jury, Mr. A. H. Jaques, was absent in Japan.

The Coroner explained that the inquest was adjourned to give the police an opportunity to find the man from whose sumpn deceased fell into the river. The man had not been found, and he (Mr. Mansfield) would ask the jury to give their verdict on the evidence already adduced.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and added a rider warmly commending the brave conduct of Charlton, second cook of the *Linnæ*, who jumped into the river in a vain attempt to save his shipmate's life.

## THE LOSS OF THE "TAKACHIHO MARU."

Judgment was given on the 21st ult. in the Marine Court of Enquiry. Mercantile Marine Bureau, Communications Department, Tokio, in reference to the stranding of the *Takachiho Maru* on Tsushima. Capt. J. Ito presided and the other members of the Court present were Capt. Squire, R.N., Capt. Allen of the *Meiji Maru*, Messrs. A. F. Macnab, T. Yokoi and K. Sakai.

Capt. Squire stated that, in accordance with the regulations, the judgment would be read in Japanese, but a translation was also in the hands of the Court.

The President then read the judgment in the original, after which,

Captain Squire read the translation. It will be seen that, in accordance with the rules, it bears the names only of the

Japanese members of the Court, but as a matter of fact all the members appended their signatures.

The Judgment is as follows :—

[TRANSLATION.]

The *Takachiho Maru* was an iron screw steamer of 1,523.53 tons net register, of 210 horse power, and owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Tokio.

On her last voyage she was in command of Mr. R. N. Walker, and the Chief Officer was Mr. F. Howard. From the evidence it appears that she left Nagasaki for Fusan at 8.25 p.m. on the 10th May, 1891, in fine weather.

Takashima was passed at 0.20 a.m. on the 11th, distance about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile off and the Master, being on deck, shaped a course N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. by compass (N. 12° W. true), and, leaving verbal orders with the Third Officer to keep that course, and to have him called at 4.30, went to his room.

It is to be observed that this course is a quarter of a point more to the Northward than on previous voyages, as shown by the log, for which the Master accounts by stating that he expected to pass Tsushima, on this occasion, by daylight.

The Third Officer called the Captain at 1.50 reporting the weather, and at 4 a.m., the weather then being misty, and having passed the orders to the Chief Officer, went below, and knows nothing further until after the casualty.

The Chief Officer does not dispute the orders left, and further states that he did call the Captain at 4.30, and that a conversation then took place between them as to the state of the weather.

The Captain has a faint recollection of having been called, but did not leave his room, although he was steering an unusually inside course, and had been told the state of the weather.

As to the Chief Officer, we believe that he obeyed his orders in calling the Captain at the time named, but considering the state of the weather and the proximity of land, after having called the Captain, and finding that he did not come on deck soon, he should have taken further steps to see that he was made acquainted with the circumstances of the case and position of the ship as regards the distance run from the point of last departure.

The weather during the Chief Officer's watch appears to have been foggy at times, but he does not admit having used the whistle, stating as his reason for not doing so that on a former voyage the Captain had told him it was unnecessary to do so in the Sea of Japan; and this he says he took to be a standing order.

Undoubtedly there has been a serious misunderstanding on this point, and the Court cannot credit that such a standing order was ever given.

The Court is of opinion that the Master has been guilty of neglect of duty, and therefore recommends that his certificate be suspended for a period of six months.

The Chief Officer we consider is also to blame for the accident in not having complied with the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and also for not having made certain that the Master was on deck when the vessel was so near land in such thick weather.

We therefore recommend that his certificate be suspended for three months.

(Signed) J. Ito, President.  
Y. Yokoi, } Assessors.  
K. Sakai, }

I hereby approve of these recommendations and order that they be enforced accordingly.

(Signed) S. Goto,  
Minister of State for the  
Department of Communications.

Tokio, Mercantile Marine Bureau,  
August 21st, 1891.

Captain Squire pointed out that the quarter-master, Matsumoto Hisakichi, had amended his statement as to the whistle

having been sounded at the times mentioned, 4.20 and 5. He stated that he did not understand the question, that the whistle was only sounded after the casualty two or three times.

Captain R. N. Walker desired to state he had been in command on the Japanese coast for the last 17 years, and he did not think he had ever even broken a sampan. He was perfectly certain that if he had been awakened on the occasion referred to the accident would not have occurred.

The Court then rose.—*Japan Mail.*

#### NOBODY WANTS THAT GOLD RING.

For nearly 100 years a certain family of working people living in Paris have ended their lives by suicide. From father to son, from mother to daughter, has descended a plain gold ring, and on the finger of every one of these suicides, as they lay in death, this ring has been found. Only last year the body of a young man who had killed himself was brought to the Morgue, and on his finger was the fatal golden circlet. He was the last of his race. The ring was buried with the corpse, from which no one acquainted with its history will have the courage to remove it.

The mental taint in this family came from some remote ancestor, and was intensified by their recognition of it until it became a controlling force: and the ring was accepted as imposing upon its possessor the obligation to commit suicide, after the example of the person who last wore it. This form of mania usually originates in a disorder of the nervous system, which in its turn arises from anæmia, or poverty of the blood, one of the results of imperfect nutrition.

A recent letter from a gentleman living in Norfolk contains the following assertion: "I longed for death; I was afraid of the night; I was afraid to be alone, yet, I hated society. I was afraid that in some one of those hours of deep gloom and depression I should lift my hand against my own life, for I knew that many had done so from the same cause." The dark hours became a time of terror to him, so he says. He tossed and tumbled on his bed, wondering if morning would ever dawn again. In this case it was not an accusing conscience, as he had committed no offence: the cause was purely a physical one—yet, all too common in England—indigestion and dyspepsia, with the long chain of consequences dragging after it, nervous collapse among them.

He relates that his skin and eyes had been more or less discoloured for years, often of a ghastly and repulsive yellow. This was due to the presence of bile in the blood and tissues, where it had no business to be. But as the weak and torpid liver could not remove it, no other result was possible than the one our friend experienced. His head frequently ached as though fiends had turned it into a workshop, and pains chased one another through his body as though he had at least half the maladies catalogued in the popular hooks on disease.

Yet one thing, and one only, was responsible for all the mischief, namely, the poison introduced into the blood from the decaying food in the stomach and intestines. The cold feet, the loss of appetite and ambition, the mental despondency, the sense of weariness and fatigue, the bad taste in the mouth, dry cough, giddiness, palpitation, chills, weakness, &c., are a brood of foul birds hatched in one nest and the mother is always indigestion and dyspepsia.

Time passed somehow, as it always does, whether we laugh or cry, and this man grew heartily tired of a life thus burdened and spoiled. He longed to see the end of it, and no wonder. But the last page of his letter is pitched in a higher key. He says, "When I think of what I was, and what I am now, I can hardly realise the change. For the past six months I have been using a preparation known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it has actually revolutionised my whole system. One of my tenants recommended it to me, and I tried it just to please him. Now I praise it for myself, and thank the men who make and advertise it. My troubles are over, and I feel (at 57) as light, elastic, and gay as a boy on his summer vacation. I tell my doctors they are beaten at their own trade by an old German nurse, and so far as I am concerned they can't deny it. I have no more

horrible thoughts of self-destruction, for I find too much enjoyment in living. My thanks are too deep for words."

The author of this letter consents to the publication of so much of it as is here printed, but declines to allow the use of his name, at least for the present, for reasons we are bound to respect. But the evident sincerity of his story will carry conviction to every candid mind.

(2) 21, 28au & 4se 37

#### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

##### BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 1st instant, the wife of E. B. DOWLEY, of a son.

##### DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 27th August, 1891, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of the late E. NEWMAN, of the Chefoo Family Hotel, aged 57, deeply regretted.

At Shanghai, on the 31st August, JEANETTE MARY, the beloved infant daughter of William and Elizabeth MARTINSON of the I.M.C.

At Breslau, Silesia, Germany, July, 1891, ADOLF SCHROEDER, formerly of Shanghai.—Hongkong papers please copy.

##### PASSENGERS.

###### DEPARTED.

Per str. *Prometheus*, for London—Messrs. Male and Fleming. For Hongkong—Mrs. Brownhill.

Per str. *Sydney*, for Japan—Dr. and Mrs. Kimball and child, Messrs. Stempel, W. S. King, J. R. Elias, C. W. Gordon, W. Forrester, J. Moffat, J. A. Crosson, G. Saout and W. Bullard.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki (additional)—Messrs. J. M. Machado and G. Dowson.

Per str. *Empress of China*, for Corea via Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall.

Per str. *Yacuro*, for Hankow—Mr. Mielenhausen.

Per str. *Wenchow*, for Chefoo—Messrs. Nils Müller and F. A. Armstrong.

Per str. *Sueh*, for Hankow—Mrs. Parlane and 2 children and Miss Mitchell.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Tientsin—Mr. Kitching.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Kiukiang—Mr. Caputo.

Per str. *Hacting*, for Chefoo—Mrs. McMichael and amah, Mrs. and (2) Misses Bell, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Messrs. E. J. Hogg and J. Purdon.

Per str. *Lienshing*, for Tientsin—Mr. Duncan Glass.

Per str. *Kiangyin*, for Tungchow—Rev. S. Speranza. For Chinkiang—Revs. Biesse, Gain and Boucher Dr. Reid.

Per str. *Koeshing*, for Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Sillem.

Per str. *Tatung*, (additional) for Kiukiang—Rev. F. Tamet.

###### ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sydney*, from Marseilles—Rev. Francisco Wann. From Hongkong—Messrs. Figueiredo and 2 children, Madam Baptista and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry and Mr. W. G. Robinson.

Per str. *Airline*, from Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. S. Jackson, Messrs. Ah Kum and Ah So.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. O. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jansen and family, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. and Miss Rosenzweig, Mr. and Mrs. John Maitland and child, Mrs. Talbot and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Silas and 3 children, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Such, Misses S. L. Dodson, Knott, M. Funk, E. C. Funk, F. A. Smith, Little, T. Fakano and O. Suzuki, Drs. Faber and Little and son, Messrs. E. Milner, W. S. Neesen, Everleigh and 2 children, Roper, A. F. H. Saw, W. H. Macomber, C. Buchanan, J. M. Machado, A. J. Bury, J. Graham, Hegnauer, J. Ingle, Midwood, H. J. Such and L. Goldman.

Per str. *Akashi*, from Nagasaki—Mr. H. J. H. Tripp and Dr. Amuat.

Per str. *Lyemooon*, from Hongkong—Mr. Stoddart.

Per str. *Poochi*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Lyell and Mr. Reyen.

Per str. *Kiangyin*, from Wuhu—Dr. Wheeler.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Miss Gun-nery.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mr. Tisljar.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Poate, Mrs. Howell, 2 children and amah, Misses (2) Blow and Brunton.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. J. L. Dowson. From Chinkiang—Mr. W. E. Southcott.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Miss Newman, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt and family.

Per str. *Pechili*, from Foochow—Messrs. Stalberg and McInnes.

Per str. *Hsingyu*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mrs. Harris, 2 children and amah, Messrs. de Malherbe sen and jun. F. Gutcher.

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Per str. *Wenchow*, from Tientsin—Count Platai and Mr. Ware. From Chefoo—Lieut. Comly, U.S.N.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Capt. Bohn.

Per str. *Koeshing*, from Ningpo—Messrs. A. T. H. Moule, W. H. Moule, H. L. Gray and M. B. Hill.

Per str. *Airline*, from Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. H. T. Cleaver and Miss Emily Begley.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer. |                   | WIND.      | Hygrometer at 9 A.M. |           | Thermometer in shade. |           | Initials. |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|               | 9 A.M.     | Adjusted to zero. | Direction. | Force.               | Dry bulb. | Wet bulb.             | Max. Min. |           |
| Aug. 31       | 29.00      | 81.0              | S.E.       | 3                    | 81.0      | 78.0                  | 84.0 76.0 | H.        |
| 1             | 29.78      | 79.0              | N.E.       | 2                    | 79.0      | 78.0                  | 84.0 75.0 | H.        |
| 2             | 29.70      | 81.0              | S.         | 2                    | 81.0      | 79.0                  | 81.0 76.0 | H.        |
| Sept. 1       | 29.73      | 79.0              | S.E.       | 2                    | 79.0      | 78.5                  | 80.5 77.0 | H.        |
| 2             | 29.45      | 78.5              | "          | 8                    | 78.5      | 78.0                  | 81.0 73.0 | H.        |
| 3             | 29.84      | 71.0              | W.S.W.     | 0                    | 71.0      | 69.0                  | 78.5 68.0 | H.        |
| 4             | 29.90      | 73.0              | Z.         | 0                    | 73.0      | 72.0                  | 75.0 71.0 | F.        |

#### EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; i. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI. 3rd September, 1891.

**PIECE GOODS.**—The week under review has been a very quiet one, business being largely interrupted by the heavy rains, which have, also, interfered with the shipment of goods. The damage that must have been done to the crops of Cotton and Rice has not yet been ascertained, but it will probably be large, though the range of country visited by the storms is so far a little uncertain. The business done shows a fairly steady market, which, however, is not altogether borne out by the auction results. The Indent demand has been checked by the low rates of Exchange, coupled with the firmness in Manchester, the market there having a tendency towards higher prices in sympathy with the advance in Cotton, quotations for which are 3/16ths to 1/4 up within a week. American makes have been particularly quiet, not a single sale of "spot" cargo being mentioned, and only a few of the light weights "to arrive." There is no news of interest from our dependencies, clearances go on satisfactorily of Bombay Yarn, the low price evidently being appreciated in the country. Advice were received yesterday of a fresh outbreak against foreigners in Ichang, showing the necessity for the greatest vigilance being observed.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4-lbs.—Sales reported this week do not amount to much over 20,000 pieces, the following being the current prices:—*Blue Goose* £1.42, *Green Globe* £1.48, *Green 5 Men* £1.58, *Blue Dragon and Spur* £1.58½, *Red Tea Caddy* £1.59, *Green 2 Tea Caddy* £1.60, *Eagle* £1.72, *Pig's Head* £1.74 and *Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men* £1.81. The best are inclined to be a little weaker, the two latter sales registering a drop of 1 candreen, but the others look fairly steady. At the auction yesterday there were indications of a recovery in prices, but this has not been borne out to-day, rates being fully a candreen down all round.

*Light Weights.*—The few at auction steadily decline.

*Heavy Weights.*—The demand is very slack and only a few small sales are published—namely, *Processional Dragon* £1.82½, *Red Butterfly* £1.85, *Blue 3 Men* £2.06 and *Blue Horse* £2.10. Auction prices are weak and mostly in favour of buyers. There is a little more enquiry for special chops for Corea.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—These are unrepresented in the book, but the few at auction have gone without much change.

**White Shirtings.**—There is next to nothing doing—a few pieces *Red Unicorn No. 2* at £1.64 for 64-reed and *Scales* at £2.35, as before, for fine make, being all that is reported. At the public sales rates continue to droop.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—More demand has been experienced for medium to good Mexicans and sales amount to about 12,000 pieces, comprising—*Silver Pagoda* £1.02, *Red Joss* £1.05, *Man and Elephant* £1.10, *Red Fisherman* £1.12, *Blue Dragon and Flag* £1.14, *Eagle* and *Red Stag B* £1.20, *Boy and Frog* £1.32, *Red Dragon and Shield* £1.40. Prices are not strong and at auction have gone against sellers, which applies also to the 8-lbs. makes, except perhaps the best.

**Jeans.**—Nothing has been reported in *English* beyond the few at auction, which are weak again. A small quantity of *American* have realised the previous price, namely £2.07½ for *Pepperell Beaver*.

**Drills.**—In *English*, sales are mentioned amounting to a few thousand pieces, namely *Dragon XX* at £2.05, *Blue 3 Men* at £2.10 and *Blue Buffalo* at £2.12½. The market is quiet and without much strength. Nothing has been done in *American* makes again.

**Sheetings.**—No spot sales have been reported this week; in *English* makes an indent has been booked for 10,000 pieces at £2.20 less 1½%, and sales "to arrive" of *American* goods to extent of nearly 40,000 pieces are mentioned, chiefly light weights, such as *Blue Lion* £2.22½, *Blue Joss BB* £2.25 and *Blue Paon Shing* £2.27½. The market is very quiet at present for the Standards.

**Cotton Yarn.**—*English.*—Nothing reported this week.

*Bombay.*—Holders are still willing sellers and the market is again lower for best 20s. which are the heaviest in stock, other counts appear to have got very near the bottom. Sales amount to 4,258 bales, as under:—

No. 6s., 42 bales.—*Vithaldas* £37½ and *Bombay Cotton Mill* £40.

No. 8s., 10 bales.—*Leopold* £37½.

No. 10s., 1,075 bales.—*Sardeshi and Hongkong and Shanghai Mill* £39½, *Tata (Scarlet Ticket)*, *Vithaldas*, *Mahabaxmes* and *Indo-China* £40, *Jamshed Mule* £40½, *Ring* £41½, *Palki* £41½, *James Greaves*, *Anglo Indian*, *Remington* and *Sun Mill* £42, *David Mill (Junk)* £42½, *Howard and Bullough* £43½, *Britannia* £44½, *Connaught* £44½, *Kansara*, *Tea Carrier* and *Wine Porter* £45.

No. 12s., 115 bales.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Mill* £42, *Anglo-Indian* £44, and *Britannia* £44½.

No. 16s., 1,336 bales.—*Sardeshi* £48½, *Union and Vithaldas Copuldas* £49, *Jamshed* £49½, *Jubilee*, *Star of India (Mule)* £50, *David* £50½, *Union (3 Women)* £50.40, *Dhru*, *Presidency* and *Mundir* £50½, *Currinbhoy* £50½, *Framjee Petit* and *Western India* £51, *Bombay Cotton Mill* £51½, *E. D. Sassoon (Dragon)* £52½ and *Kansara* £52½.

No. 20s., 1,680 bales.—*Sassoon Mill* £49.20, *Dragon* and *Phoenix* and *Dhru* £50, *Jubilee* £50.20, *Union*, *Jamshed*, *Victoria (Ring)*, *Britannia (Mule)* £50½, *Empress* 50½/50½, *Vithaldas* £50½, *James Greaves*, and *Warla* £51, *Currinbhoy*, *Howard and Bullough* £51½, *Motillal* £51½ and *Connaught* £52½/52.

The incoming Mail brings 4,600 bales.

**Fancy Goods.**—The chief business of interest has been in indents for the Spring trade, both *Printed* and *Dyed* goods being dealt in again. In hard cargo very little has been done. Some *Stork chop Twills* at £1.31 and *Red and Green Printed T-Cloths* at £1.30 are mentioned, and 1,200 pieces *Cotton Spanish Stripes* at £0.18 for *Scarlet* and *Gentian*, *Telescope* chop. As a rule the market is very quiet.

**Woolens.**—Under the pressure of excessive quantities sold at auction again this week the prices of *Camlets* have declined on the average about five candreens, but notwithstanding this a good indent business has been done in the medium qualities. A further small sale of *W.W.W. Dark Blue* is reported £15.50. *Louy Ells* have, also, been indented for fairly freely, while private sales from stock continue of *W. Scarlet* at £4.65. At auction prices are lower from a half to one mace. *Loadings* have not been neglected in the forward business, some good 12-reeds being booked at a cheap price. A private sale of 200 pieces 6-reed *Black* is mentioned at £6.75. Prices are slightly firmer at auction. *Spanish Stripes* are, also, just a turn in favour of sellers at the auctions this week, but no mention is made of any private business.

**Metals and Miscellaneous.**—From Mr. Alex. Biefeld's Report of 4th September:—Since date of my last circular, the 28th ultimo, business has been somewhat interfered with by boisterous weather and looking forward there seems more headwind in the air, as according to Telegrams received yesterday riots in the river ports have commenced again, and all foreign property at Ichang, including the British Consulate, in course of erection, has been destroyed. The natural consequence of this will be that natives will be even more careful in their operations with the river ports than they have been since the riots commenced.

**LEAD.**—Sales of "spot" during the week are about 150 tons L.B. at £3 90 to £3.93, usual terms. Further sales of L.B., September-October shipment, are reported.

**PIG IRON.**—Nothing doing.

**NAILED IRON.**—With the exception of a sale of 100 tons *Sohiers*, September-October shipment, at £1.85, there has been nothing done under this heading.

**IRON WIRE.**—A lot of about 1,300 casks, various assortments, was contracted for during the last two months, but particulars have not transpired.

**OLD IRON.**—A contract of 500 tons *Liverpool* and *Glasgow Horse shoes* is reported at Tls. 1.38 to Tls. 1.40 c.i.f.; 23 tons *Cart Tyres* were placed at Tls. 1.87½.

**TIN PLATES.**—Spot is re-selling by natives with a good margin.

**STEEL.**—Stocks are about 3,000 cases *Anchor chop*, and 2,000 cases *double Horse chop*, being ample for present requirements.

**STRAITS TIN.**—Sales during the last fortnight foot-up to about 1,000 slabs *Fok-chok* at Tls. 26.20, and *Sowkong* at Tls. 24.25.

**COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—No fresh sales reported. Quotations are without change.

**WHITE METAL.**—A fair business is doing under this heading, but prices leave but a small margin.

**CAMAGON WOOD.**—There are no sales on record. Stocks are in the hands of a native speculator who bought some years ago at high rates, and does not seem willing to part with his goods at a loss. Present rate obtainable is \$1.10 to \$1.25, for good quality.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Natives are retailing at \$6 per picul.

**EBONY.**—No stock.

**MATCHES AND SOAP.**—Are unchanged.

**WINDOW GLASS.** Values are the same. Stocks are about 25,000 cases, ample for the requirements during the next six months.

**NEEDLES.**—Sales on record are:—5 cases Silver Phoenix, No. 1/5, at \$71, and 70 cases Grovesless Between, No. 2/0, 3/3, 1/6, Turkey chop, at \$22.50

**DYES AND COLORS.**—Small sales of Blue have been made at 7½ cents per 2 oz. bottle, and of Scarlet at 12½ to 13 cents per 8 oz. tin.

**BUTTONS.**—This market is devoid of any activity, and but moderate quantities are finding a limited outlet at previous low rates.

**UMBRILLAS AND BLANKETS.**—No sales of any importance have been reported, and quotations must be considered nominal.

**STEARIN CANDLES.**—1,000 boxes 9 oz. have been placed at \$1.45.

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**—Are selling in a small way at previous rates.

**TOWELS.**—Sales reported are:—1,000 doz. Turkish, 14 x 29 at 52½; 2,500 doz. Huck, 15 x 30 at 24; 5,000 doz. Printed, 15 x 30 at 32½.

**Kerosene Oil.**—Re-Exports during August foot-up to 394,366 cases. Shipments and deliveries during the week are small. At auction yesterday some 14,000 cases damaged. Devoes were sold at 95½ cents to \$1.02. The *Dora Foster* arrived with 20,000 cases from New York.

**Opium.**—Closing quotations:—Malwa, new \$330/355, old \$335/406; Patna new \$358; Benares \$358, new \$345.

### EXPORTS.

**Silk.**—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular of 3rd September:—London telegrams dated 1st September report the silk market dull. Deliveries of China to the 31st August 900 bales.

**RAW SILK.**—Since our last report the market has been steady with regular daily transactions of moderate extent. Total settlements for the mail amount to about 1,500 bales.

**TSATLEES.**—About 800 bales have changed hands at unaltered prices. Blue Elephants at \$335. Bird Chun-ling at \$307½. Gold Killin at \$287½.

**TAYSAM.** continue in fair demand at late rates. Business during the week amounts to about 200 bales.

**YELLOW SILKS.**—The demand for this silk is fair and about 200 bales have changed hands at the same prices quoted last week.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 27th August to the 2nd instant, amount to 1,030 bales of White Silks and 604 piculs of Yellow Silks.

**RE-REELS** are quiet; about 120 bales have been settled during the week. Prices are steady.

**WILD SILKS.**—Only one transaction is reported of Tussah Market II at \$95. The demand remains very flat and prices are unsettled.

**WASTE SILKS.**—The market is steady without any very important business. Quotations unaltered.

**SHANTUNG PONGRES.**—No transactions.

Purchases included:—TSATLEES.—Black Lion 111 \$375, Buffalo II \$360, Dancing Bear I \$350, Blue Elephant \$335, Yellow Elephant \$305, Large Elephant \$305, Bird "Chun-ling" \$307½, Mountain II \$305, Foe-ling \$295, Cheong-ling \$280 a 2½, Dollar S.S.S. \$295, Gold Killin 287½, Chay Killin 267½, Yaocunlay's Seeling 257½, Phoenix 247½, TAYSAM.—Wh. Kab. Gold Lion Extra I \$312½, Wh. Kab. do. No. 1 1292½, Gr. Kab. Cicada I \$315, Gr. Kab. Ye Van-chong Chay-ling \$300, Green Kaching Gr. Almond Flower I \$277½, II \$262½, 9/12 Moss Double Butterfly II \$252½, 9/12 Moss Gold Eagle S.S.S. \$217½, 9/12 Moss Market I \$217½, CHINCUM.—Market Chop \$265. SKINS.—Double Man II \$240, Market \$237½. YELLOW SILK.—Gungion \$267½, Mienchew \$20, Meeyang \$220 a 227½, Foyung \$207½ a 210, Szechong \$160. RE-REELS.—K'ung Flg I & II \$310 a 339, Yellow Eagle \$320, Rabbit chop \$300, Market chop \$280. UNSAH.—Raws Market II \$95.

|                                          | 1891-92.   | 1890-91.      | 1889-90.      | 1888-89. | 1887-88.       | 1886-87.         |              |
|------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Settlements for this mail † ... .. about | 1 500      | 500           | 2 000         | 2 000    | 2 000          | 1 500 bales.     |              |
| "    for the season † ... ..             | 19 030     | 15 000        | 15 500        | 13 500   | 21 500         | 20 000 "         |              |
| Steel \$ .....                           | 16 500     | 13 500        | 12 000        | 14 000   | 15 500         | 13 000 "         |              |
| Total arrivals \$ .....                  | 35 500     | 28 500        | 37 500        | 27 500   | 37 000         | 33 000 "         |              |
|                                          | * England. | * France, &c. | Total Europe. | America. | India & Egypt. | Coast & Straits. | Grand Total. |
| Export White Silk .. ... 1 945           | 9 189      | 11 134        | 967           | 534      | 367            | 12 992 bales.    |              |
| "    Yellow .. ...                       | 1 158      | 1 158         | ...           | 899      | 26             | 2 083 "          |              |
| "    Wild .. ... 397                     | 846        | 1 23          | 26            | ...      | 47             | 1 316 "          |              |
|                                          | 2 342      | 11 193        | 13 535        | 993      | 1 423          | 440              | 16 391 "     |
| Against in 1890-91 .. ... 1 420          | 10 435     | 11 855        | 577           | 778      | 429            | 13 639 "         |              |
| "    1889-90 .. ... 2 357                | 19 641     | 22 031        | 913           | 623      | 442            | 21 009 "         |              |
| Export—Waste Silk .. ... 4 752           | 2 553      | 7 305         | 34            | ...      | ...            | 7 339 piculs.    |              |
| "    Cocoon .. ... 1 210                 | 613        | 1 823         | 115           | ...      | 85             | 2 023 "          |              |

\* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 70 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

**Tea.**—From Messrs. Furdon & Co.'s report of 4th September:—BLACK.—The market remains very dull, settlements amounting to 3,273 half-chests. Teas under \$15 p. pic. may be quoted one tael p. pic. lower; the lowest Quotation is now \$10½ p. pic. The demand here has been so slack for the last three weeks, and this coupled with the fact that buying in Hankow has ceased, the natives now contemplate packing the bulk of the stock in Ha-kow in "Russian style" and sending it to Mongolia, a scheme adopted some few years ago and which paid them better than risking sale on this market. We quote:—

At 4/6½, £1.5. freight, and 13% charges.

|                |            |                      |               |             |                   |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Ningchow ..... | \$11½ a 21 | 6½d. a 10½d. per lb. | Oonam .....   | \$11 a 19½  | 6½d. a 10 per lb. |
| Keemun .....   | \$17½ a —  | 9½d. a —             | Oopack .....  | \$11½ a 15½ | 6½d. a 8½d. "     |
| Hohow .....    | \$12 a —   | 6½d. a —             | O-nfa .....   | \$11½ a —   | 6½d. a — "        |
| Ichang .....   | \$15 a —   | 8d. a —              | Shantam ..... | \$10½ a 10½ | 6d. a 6d. "       |

|                   | 1891-92.                    | 1890-91.             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Arrivals .....    | 98,823 half chests, against | 118,318 half-chests. |
| Settlements ..... | 46,823 "                    | 49,318 "             |
| Stock .....       | 52,000 "                    | 69,000 "             |

**COUNTRY GREEN TEAS.**—The demand has fallen off considerably, settlements amounting to 4,676 half-chests at unchanged prices. The market closes quiet, holders being marvellously firm under the circumstances. We quote:—

|                |                     |                    |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Moyunes .....  | Fine to Finest      | \$22 a 25½ p. pic. |
| " .....        | Good Med. to Fine   | \$18½ a 22 "       |
| Teenkais ..... | Good Med. to Finest | \$19 a 23½ "       |
| Pychows .....  |                     | \$16 a 18 "        |



|                  | 1891-92.                    | 1890-91.            |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Arrivals .....   | 71,617 half-chests, against | 71,551 half-chests. |
| Settlements..... | 57,617 .....                | 51,551 .....        |
| Stock .....      | 14 (0) .....                | 20,000 .....        |

PIG-SUEYS. - Only a small business is reported at unaltered rates. The heavy arrivals have frightened both foreign buyers and native shippers. Prices range from \$14½ to 22 per picul.

|                  | 1891-92.                     | 1890-91.             |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Arrivals .....   | 128,357 half-chests, against | 103,699 half-chests. |
| Settlements..... | 92,857 .....                 | 85,699 .....         |
| Stock .....      | 35,500 .....                 | 18,000 .....         |

LOCAL-PACKED.—No business.

|                  | 1891-92.                   | 1890-91.           |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Arrivals .....   | 3,427 half-chests, against | 4,371 half-chests. |
| Settlements..... | 2,955 .....                | 4,206 .....        |
| Stock .....      | 472 .....                  | 165 .....          |

Freight to London.—25s. per ton, mail steamers, and Holt's, *Mayane* and *Glenfallloch*.

" New York.—£2. per ton. The steamer *Afghan* loading.

Exchange on London.—4 m/s. 4/6 a 4/6½ cred. and dect's.

" New York.—90½ 4 m/s.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—SEASON 1891-92.

|                                                              | Black.     | Green.    | Total.          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report ..  | 21,168,706 | 1,803,983 | 22,972,689 lbs. |
| Cleared Aug. 22, <i>Tenzer</i> from Shanghai for London..... | 101,625    | 408,005   | 509,630 ..      |
| " " <i>Glenogle</i> (addl) .. " " ..                         | 141,219    | .....     | 141,219 ..      |
| " " 2s, <i>Muzapore</i> .. " " ..                            | 28,585     | 98,231    | 126,816 ..      |
| From commencement of season to 3rd Sept. 1891.....           | 21,440,135 | 2,310,219 | 23,750,354 ..   |
| " " " corresponding date last season.....                    | 19,465,120 | 1,510,973 | 20,976,093 ..   |
| Increase, present season .....                               | 1,975,015  | 799,246   | 2,774,261 ..    |

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.—SEASON 1891-1892.

|                                                                | Black.    | Green.    | Total.         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report ..... | 2,951,199 | 5,202,725 | 8,153,924 lbs. |
| Cleared August 22nd, <i>Tenzer</i> for New York .....          | .....     | 79,216    | 79,216 ..      |
| From commencement of season to 3rd September, 1891 .....       | 2,951,199 | 5,281,941 | 8,233,140 lbs. |
| " " " corresponding date last season .....                     | 3,069,512 | 6,329,938 | 9,399,450 ..   |
| Decrease, present season .....                                 | 714,313   | 1,047,997 | 1,762,310 ..   |

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.—SEASON 1891-2.

|                                                                |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report ..... | 934,422 lbs. |
| Cleared August 28th, <i>Muzapore</i> .....                     | 407,360 ..   |
| From commencement of season to 3rd Sept. 1891.....             | 1,341,772 .. |
| " " " Corresponding date last year .....                       | 550,833 ..   |
| Increase present season .....                                  | 790,939 ..   |

EXPORT OF TEA TO ODESSA.—SEASON 1891-92.

|                                                                | Black.     | Green. | Total.          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report ..... | 25,454,152 | .....  | 25,454,152 lbs. |
| From commencement of season to 3rd September, 1891 .....       | 25,454,152 | .....  | 25,454,152 ..   |
| " " " corresponding date, last season .....                    | 22,891,027 | .....  | 22,891,027 ..   |
| Increase present season.....                                   | 2,563,125  | ...    | 2,563,125 ..    |

**Freight.**—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 4th September:—There is no change to report in our freight market since our last issue; tonnage to London has been not in excess of requirements, whilst for New York the s.s. *Macduff* had no difficulty in filling her allotted space; tea buying for the latter port during the early part of the fortnight under review was on a large scale, but owing to the very unfavourable advices that have lately come to hand operations have almost entirely ceased for the time being. Rates remain steady at quotations. Coal-wise—We have no improvement to note in this direction and we hear of no inquiries for tonnage. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—A rather better feeling exists and enquiries for tonnage have been made resulting in the settlement of two crafts as noted below.

For London *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The berth is amply supplied with tonnage; the O. S. S. Co. *Titan* sails to-morrow and the s.s. *Mayane* and s.s. *Glenfallloch* are circulated for despatch 9th and 11th instant, respectively. The C. S. M. S. N. Co. s.s. *Keemun* now due from Japan will follow 16th idem.

For New York *via* Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Afghan* is loading and will be despatched early next week; the s.s. *Lennox* is the boat named to follow on the berth. Rates of freight unchanged viz., 40s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. *Via* the Cape:—The *Charles S. Whitney* progresses slowly with her loading; the market for general cargo in any quantity not being yet opened; the American ship *Luzon* has been put on the berth and her rate is 25s. per ton as against 26s. for the C. S. *Whitney*.

Departures for London, *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Tenzer* *via* Foochow 22nd August, the s.s. *Glenogle* *via* Foochow 24th idem; the s.s. *Prometheus* *via* Foochow 29th idem.

Departure for New York, *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Macduff* *via* Amoy 30th August.

Departures for Tacoma:—British ship *Centurion* 20th August, and British ship *Soudan* 1st instant.

Departure for San Francisco:—British ship *Naupactus* 27th August.

Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, G. L. S. Co. 25s. per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, Ben Line 25s. per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for Tea and General cargo. Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for Tea and General cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for Tea and General cargo. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.25 for sailing vessels, \$1.00 and \$1.10 for steamers per ton of coal nett. Chefoo to Amoy, 14 cents per picul nominal. Newchwang to Amoy, 17 cents per picul nominal.

Settlements during the fortnight:—British barque *Siv-kolga*, 567 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.25 per ton nett, 13 lay days. British barque *Cape City*, 839 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.25 per ton, 12 lay days. American ship *Luzon*, 1,339 tons register, Shanghai to New York *via* Hongkong private terms. British barque *Rewer*, 454 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.25 per ton, if to arsenal \$1.60 per ton.

Disengaged vessels in port:—*Nimcoch*, British ship, 1,174 tons register. *State of Maine*, American ship, 1,467 tons register.

|                                    |      |                |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------|
| Japan, Mike Small, ex godown ..... | Tls. | 4.60 sales.    |
| " " Ima-nko, ex godown .....       | "    | 3.00 firm.     |
| " Keelung, Lump, ex godown .....   | "    | 4.75 nominal.  |
| " Hayama, ex godown .....          | "    | 4.25 steady.   |
| " Chikuzen ex godown .....         | "    | 2.75 sales.    |
| " Namazuta, ex godown .....        | "    | 4.25 nominal.  |
| " " Dust .....                     | "    | 3.00 no stock. |

**Exchange**—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 5½d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 5½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 6½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 6½d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 5½d.; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 5s. 7d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 7d. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.58. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 90½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 72½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 71½. On Yokohama Telegraphic Transfers, 73½. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 305.5. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 305½. Billion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, £221.50. Silver Bars, £111.00. Mexican dollars, £72.50. Carolus dollars, £91.50. Copper Cash, 1.38½. Native Interest, mace 1.3. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 45½.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

|            | Bar<br>Silver<br>£ oz in<br>L'don. | ON LONDON.        |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   | FRANCE.                   |           | GER-<br>MANY.   | N. YK            | HONG-<br>KONG    | YOKO-<br>HAMA.   | INDIA.            |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|            |                                    | F Transfers.      |                   | Bank 4 m/s.       |                   | Credits 4 m/s.    |                   | Dotty. 4 m/s.     |                   | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 d. |           | 4 m/s.<br>Priv. | Dotty<br>4 m/s.  |                  | T/T.             | Rup'es.<br>T/T.   |
|            |                                    | Lowest.           | Highest           | Lowest.           | Highest           | Lowest.           | Highest           | Lowest.           | Highest.          | Lowest.                   | Highest.  | Lowest.         | Highest.         |                  |                  |                   |
| August     |                                    |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |                           |           |                 |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| 29th ..... | 45 $\frac{1}{8}$                   | 4.5               | 4.5               | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.71/5.74                 | 5.72 5.75 | 4.59            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 31st ..... | 45 $\frac{1}{8}$                   | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 5.68/5.71                 | 5.69/5.72 | 4.57            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 306               |
| 1st Sept.  | 45 $\frac{1}{8}$                   | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 4.6               | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.69/5.72                 | 5.70/5.73 | 4.58            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 306               |
| 2nd .....  | 45 $\frac{3}{8}$                   | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.69/5.72                 | 5.71/5.74 | 4.58            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 306               |
| 3rd .....  | 45 $\frac{1}{8}$                   | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.5               | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 4.6               | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.70/5.73                 | 5.70/5.73 | 4.58            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 306               |
| 4th .....  | 45 $\frac{1}{8}$                   | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4.6               | 4.6               | 4.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.69/5.72                 | 5.70/5.73 | 4.58            | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 305               |

Auctions for the week ending 3rd September, 1891, comprised the following Goods :—

|                          | For the week. | Previous week.      | Corresponding week last year. |                       | For the week.      | Previous week. | Corresponding week last year. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Grey Shirtings.....      | 29,975 pes.   | against 30,190 pes. | and £9 870 pes.               | Velvets .....         | pes. against ..... | pes. and ..... | pes.                          |
| White Shirtings.....     | 11,100 "      | " " 12,000 "        | " " 9,798 "                   | Velveteens .....      | " " " " "          | " " " " "      | " "                           |
| T-Cloths .....           | 7,015 "       | " " 6,490 "         | " " 8,000 "                   | Cotton Yarn .....     | bales " " "        | " " " " "      | bis.                          |
| Drills, English .....    | 540 "         | " " 540 "           | " " 180 "                     | Cordiers .....        | 1,550 pes.         | " " 1,510 "    | 1,300 pes.                    |
| Jenae, .....             | 210 "         | " " 240 "           | " " 230 "                     | Long Ellis .....      | 500 "              | " " 580 "      | 800 "                         |
| Sheetings, English ..... | 1,240 "       | " " 1,200 "         | " " 200 "                     | Lastings .....        | 500 "              | " " 600 "      | 620 "                         |
| Turkey Reds .....        | 150 "         | " " 300 "           | " " " "                       | Spanish Stripes ..... | \$50 "             | " " 942 "      | 1,135 "                       |

## PIECE GOODS.

At Ni-lee, 29th August—

**White Shirtings.**—*Fine*, 50 pieces; *Seven Men* \$2.29.

**White Irishes.**—50 pieces; *Blue Mandarin* T2.23½.

**Silk Shirtings.**—Assorted, 40 pieces; Mandarin \$1.32.

**Embossed Velvets.** *Assorted*, 20 pieces; *Mandarin* T0.15.3.

At Ta-ko, 1st September—

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—1,390 pieces; *Steamer* £0.99 $\frac{1}{4}$ /99 $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Biao Dragon* £1.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ /03 $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Gold Fish* No. 1 £1.08.

S.4-lhs. - 4,070 pieces; *Blue Eagle* ¥1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Man and Horse* ¥1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ /US, *Silver Steamer* ¥1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ /26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Red Fish Man* ¥1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Blue Dragon* ¥1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ /47 $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Blue Fisherman* ¥1.56/55 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

10-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Dragon* ¥1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ /55 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

11-lbs.--500 pieces, *Steamer* £1.96½, *Blue Dragon* £2 13/13½.

**T Cloths.**—7-lb.—1,823 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £0.96 $\frac{1}{2}$ /96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Red Dog* £1.13/13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Man and Horse No. 2* £1.12/12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Steamer* £1.22 $\frac{3}{4}$ /23, and *Silver Dragon* £1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$ /36 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

7.4.10a.—450 pieces; *Gold*  No. 2 \$1 47½/47¾, No. 1 \$1.49/49¼

8-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Blue Anchor* ¥1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Man and Horse No. 2* ¥1.36/36 $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Steamer* ¥1.45 $\frac{1}{4}$ /45 $\frac{1}{4}$  and *Silver Dragon* ¥1.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

8.4-lbs.—240 pieces; *Gold*  No. 2  $\text{£}1.67\frac{1}{2}$ , and No. 1  $\text{£}1.78\frac{1}{2}$ .

At E-ro. 2nd September -

10-lb. - 1,350 pieces; *Red Crab* \$1.82, *Blue do.* XX \$1.94½, *Blue Bell* \$1. 8/89, *Blue Tea Caddy CC* \$2.05/05½, *do.* *DDD* \$2.11½/12.

11-lbs.—400 pieces; *Blue Bell* £2.08½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.16¾. 12-lbs. 150 pieces; *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.22¾.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reel, 250 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.28/29. 72-reel, 250 pieces; *Gold Tea Caddy* £1.65.

*Fine.*—550 pieces; *Umbrella* No. 900 \$1.62, *R/SX* 5 \$

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs. 700 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* 3  
8 lbs. 200 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1 28 1/20

**Sheetings.**—14-lb. — 100 pieces : *Blue 2 Fish* £2.36.

**Turkey Reds.**—150 pieces; *Gold Lion* 4-lbr. £1.41/42½.

At Yuen-fong, 3rd September—

**Grey Shirtings.**—6-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Lotus £0 69½, Two Man £0 70/70½.

7-lbs.—2,850 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.00½/01½, Blue 4-Sister £1.05½/05½, and Blue 3-Students £1.18.

8.4-lbs.—7,395 pieces; Two Man £1.05½, House £1.06½/06½, Blue Britannia £1.15, Blue 4-Sister £1.27½/27½, Blue 3-Students £1.32½, Blue Double Shield £1.31½/31½, Red Grand Father £1 35½, Red 3-Students £1.35½/35½, Red Saint Child £1.38½/38½, Five Brothers, £1.66½/67½.

10-lbs.—3,500 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.53½/54, Red do. £1.80½/81, Red 3-Students £1.79, Red Emperor's Birthday £1.82½/83½ and Red 4 Sisters AAA £1.97½/98.

10.12-lbs.—650 pieces; Gold Britannia £2.05.

11-lbs.—1,250 pieces; Painted 3-Students £2.04½/04½.

12-lbs.—1,080 pieces; Nine Lions £2 04½/05, and Soldier £2.18½/18½.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 4,400 pieces; House bright £1.29½/30, do. dull £1.29 Blue Double Lighthouse bright £1.33/33½, dull £1.31½, Black and Gold 3 Students £1.4½.

72-reed.—5,550 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students £1.67/67½, Red 2 Sister £1.66½/67½, Red Double Lighthouse bright £1.71½/72, do. dull £1.71½, do. Star £1.67/67½, Red Gold Star bright £1.97½/97½, do. dull £1.99½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—1,050 pieces; Blue 3 Students £0.92½, Blue Lion £1.14, Red 3-Students £1.23/24.

8-lbs.—950 pieces; Blue Lion £1.40½/41, and Painted 3-Students £1.58½/59.

**Sheetings.**—English, 14-lbs.—1 140 pieces; Nine Lion £2.22½, Lion on Cloud £2.13/13½, Old Man Head B £2.14½, do. A £2.35½/36.**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—360 pieces; Britannia £2.29½, and Old Man Head £2.36½/37.**Do.** do. 15-lbs.—180 pieces; Running Deer £2.00½/00½.**Jeans.**—English.—8-lbs.—210 pieces; Double Squirrel £1.71/71½.

## AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

| Chops                      | Scarlet.    | Dk. Blue. | Dk. Gentian. | Green, and N. Green. | Orange and Yellow. | Ash & Lav. | White.   | Purple. | Black.   | Brown & Mag. | Almoue.  | Lt. Gt. Mid. | Sales Pcs. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|------------|
|                            | Tls.        | Tls.      | Tls.         | Tls.                 | Tls.               | Tls.       | Tls.     | Tls.    | Tls.     | Tls.         | Tls.     | Tls.         |            |
| <b>Camlets.</b>            |             |           |              |                      |                    |            |          |         |          |              |          |              |            |
| Lighthouse, S.S.G ppc      | 9 40        | 9.75/77½  | 9.20         | .....                | 9.85/90            | ...        | ...      | ...     | 9.10     | ...          | 9.32½/35 | 9.42½/47½    | 500        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 200         | 80        | 120          | .....                | 30                 | ...        | ...      | ...     | 20       | ...          | 20*      | 20*          |            |
| Ship, G.G.M. p. ppc        | 9.72½       | .....     | 9 20         | .....                | 9.95               | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 50         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 20          | .....     | 10           | .....                | 10                 | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| 9 Old Man, S.S.H.          | 8.92½/97½   | 8 85/87½  | 9.00         | 9 62½                | 9.65/67½           | ...        | ...      | ...     | 8.47½    | ...          | 9.22½    | 8.95/9.00    | 500        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 200         | 100       | 100          | 10*                  | 2*                 | ...        | ...      | ...     | 10       | ...          | 30       | 30*          |            |
| Elephant, C.P.H. p.ppc     | 9.3*        | 8 86      | 9.16         | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | 8.99         | 50         |
| alex, pcs.                 | 20          | 10        | 10           | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | 16*          |            |
| Goose, C.P.H. p.ppc        | 8.89        | 8.41      | .....        | .....                | 9 40               | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | 9.41         | ...      | ...          | 50         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 20          | 10        | .....        | .....                | 10*                | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | 10           | ...      | ...          |            |
| Man & Horse, p.ppc         | 8.66/72     | .....     | 8.79/80      | 9.16/17              | 9.41               | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | 9.07     | ...          | 150        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 100         | .....     | 40           | 20*                  | 10                 | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | 10       | ...          |            |
| Bear, p. ppc               | 8.50/51     | .....     | 8.13         | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 50         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 30          | .....     | 20           | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Double Deer, p. ppc        | 8.18/20     | .....     | 7 97         | 8.13                 | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 50         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 30          | .....     | 10           | 10*                  | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Fish, P.P.P. p.ppc         | 8.66/70     | 8.76      | 8 50         | 9.45                 | 9.62               | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | 9 40         | ...      | ...          | 90         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 30          | 20        | 10           | 10*                  | 10                 | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | 10           | ...      | ...          |            |
| 3 Dog, p. ppc              | 8.62½       | .....     | 8 42½/45     | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 30         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 10          | .....     | 10           | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Double Cock, p.ppc         | 8.75        | 8.60      | 8.37½        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 30         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 10          | 10        | 10           | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| <b>Long Ells.</b>          |             |           |              |                      |                    |            |          |         |          |              |          |              |            |
| Lighthouse, G.G.L. ppc     | 4.72/74     | .....     | .....        | 5.07                 | 4 76               | ...        | ...      | 500     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 200        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 140         | .....     | .....        | 20*                  | 20                 | ...        | ...      | 20      | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Tiger & Ring, C.P.H. p.ppc | 4.81 83     | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 100        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 100         | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Double Phoenix, p. ppc     | 4.43/44     | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 100        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 100         | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| Buffalo Head, H.D.B.       | 4.49/50     | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          | 100        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 100         | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...      | ...          |            |
| <b>Lastings.</b>           |             |           |              |                      |                    |            |          |         |          |              |          |              |            |
| Ship, G.G.L. p.ppc         | .....       | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | 8.67½/70 | ...          | ...      | 8.60/62½     | 300        |
| Sales, pcs.                | .....       | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | 260      | ...          | ...      | 4*           |            |
| 9 Old Man, F.F.R. p.ppc    | .....       | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | 7.00/02½ | ...          | ...      | 7.12½        | 200        |
| Sales, pcs.                | .....       | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | ...        | ...      | ...     | 160      | ...          | ...      | 40*          |            |
| <b>Spanish Stripes.</b>    |             |           |              |                      |                    |            |          |         |          |              |          |              |            |
| Britanni, T.T.B. p.ppc     | 0.42        | 0.46½     | 0.44½        | 0.46½                | .....              | 0.47       | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | 0.45½    | 0.45         | 126        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 60          | 12        | 6            | 6*                   | .....              | 12         | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | 6        | 24           |            |
| Elephant, C.P.H. p.ppc     | 0.39½/40.1  | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 0.39½/39.6   | 60         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 36          | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 24*          |            |
| Peacock, C.P.H. p.ppc      | 0.37        | .....     | 0.36.9       | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        | 60         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 30          | .....     | 30           | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        |            |
| Single Phoenix, p.ppc      | 39.1/39.7   | 0.45.4    | 0.39.1/39.4  | 0.40.6               | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        | 198        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 90          | 6         | 90           | 12*                  | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        |            |
| H.H., p. ppc               | 0.41.65/41½ | 0.51.1    | 0.48.8       | 0.44.05              | 0.42½              | .....      | 0.42½    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 0.42½        | 108        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 54          | 6         | 24           | 6*                   | 3                  | .....      | 3        | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 12*          |            |
| Dragon, H.G.H. p.ppc       | 0.39½       | 0.44.8    | 0.38.2       | 0.39.1               | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 0.37.15      | 36         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 12          | 6         | 6            | 6*                   | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 6*           |            |
| Fish, P.P.P. p.ppc         | 0.37½/37.65 | 0.44.8    | 0.38.2       | 0.39½                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        | 36         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 18          | 6         | 6            | 6*                   | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | .....        |            |
| Sea Horse, B.T.I. p.ppc    | 0.39½/39.65 | 0.44.3    | 0.39½        | 0.43½                | 0.43.9             | 0.43.5     | 0.43/43½ | 0.38.95 | 0.45/45½ | .....        | 0.43.8   | 0.39.6       | 238        |
| Sales, pcs.                | 70          | 6         | 12           | 6*                   | 6                  | 30         | 18       | 6       | 12       | .....        | 18       | 0.39*        |            |
| Pig Head, p.ppc            | 0.33.3      | .....     | 0.34.1       | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 0.34½        | 18         |
| Sales, pcs.                | 6           | .....     | 6            | .....                | .....              | .....      | .....    | .....   | .....    | .....        | .....    | 6*           |            |



Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 2nd September, 1891, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 198 to 203, both numbers inclusive.

| Goods.                              | RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS. |         |           |      |         |        |        |          |            |         |          |          |     |          |       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------|---------|--------|--------|----------|------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
|                                     | Ningpo                             | Wenchow | Chinkiang | Wuhu | Kiangsi | Hankow | Chefoo | Tientsin | Nanchowang | Foochow | Hongkong | Nagasaki | Mio | Yokohama | Local |
| Grey Shirtings +.....               | 2,954                              | 110     | 25,155    | 905  | 810     | 28,460 | 2,400  | 19,800   | 300        | 1,240   | ...      | 1,050    | ... | 3,660    | 8,000 |
| T. Cloths, 32-in. ....              | 1,525                              | 320     | 4,915     | 335  | ...     | 120    | 3,200  | 2,690    | 600        | 2,415   | ...      | ...      | ... | 3,600    | 5,255 |
| "    36-in. ....                    | 390                                | ...     | 561       | 60   | ...     | 300    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 4,000    | ...   |
| White Shirtings .....               | 1,110                              | 270     | 2,750     | 450  | 150     | 6,252  | 500    | 9,470    | ...        | 250     | ...      | ...      | 100 | 4,000    | 520   |
| Drills, English & Dutch .....       | 210                                | 90      | 2,495     | 270  | 375     | 1,275  | 480    | 3,190    | 170        | 10      | ...      | 150      | ... | 110      | 2,023 |
| "    American .....                 | 270                                | 15      | 2,365     | 115  | 50      | 865    | 4,250  | 6,630    | 4,010      | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 90       | ...   |
| Jeans, English & Dutch .....        | 50                                 | ...     | 20        | 30   | ...     | 310    | 120    | 720      | 260        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 200      | ...   |
| "    American .....                 | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | 110    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 60       | ...   |
| Sheetings, English .....            | 60                                 | ...     | 1,900     | 460  | 110     | 1,310  | 708    | 3,280    | 1,250      | ...     | 60       | ...      | ... | 90       | 1,005 |
| "    American .....                 | 60                                 | ...     | 300       | ...  | ...     | 3,325  | 22,680 | 13,615   | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 160      | ...   |
| Dyed Shirtings .....                | 100                                | ...     | 2,010     | 30   | 170     | 100    | 160    | 580      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 50       | 400   |
| Broadels & Sp. Stripes, White ..... | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 50       | ...   |
| "    Dyed .....                     | 56                                 | ...     | 100       | ...  | ...     | ...    | 230    | ...      | ...        | 50      | ...      | ...      | ... | 50       | ...   |
| Chintzes .....                      | ...                                | ...     | 380       | ...  | ...     | 280    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 200      | ...   |
| Printed T. Cloths .....             | 110                                | ...     | 2,665     | 50   | 180     | 812    | 50     | 1,420    | 60         | 140     | ...      | ...      | ... | 350      | ...   |
| Printed Twills .....                | ...                                | ...     | 493       | ...  | ...     | 124    | ...    | 813      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 240      | 30    |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....          | 75                                 | 50      | 1,653     | 150  | 265     | 1,964  | 1,729  | 2,078    | 200        | 110     | ...      | ...      | ... | 50       | 146   |
| Velvets .....                       | 78                                 | 60      | 110       | 60   | ...     | 770    | 60     | 104      | 24         | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 90       | 30    |
| Velveteens .....                    | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | 118    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 60       | ...   |
| Handkerchiefs .....                 | ...                                | ...     | 1,920     | 800  | 600     | 900    | ...    | 400      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 2,200    | ...   |
| Muslins .....                       | ...                                | ...     | 110       | ...  | ...     | 100    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 300      | ...   |
| Lenos & Balzarines .....            | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | 40     | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 100      | ...   |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian .....           | 33                                 | ...     | 342       | 78   | 1,068   | 5,119  | 1,113  | 3,375    | 2,043      | 24,164  | ...      | 388      | ... | 6        | 60    |
| "    English .....                  | 6                                  | ...     | 115       | 30   | 27      | 381    | 24     | 291      | 9          | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 12       | ...   |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen .....      | 66                                 | 6       | 252       | 30   | 60      | 139    | ...    | 246      | ...        | 6       | ...      | ...      | ... | 90       | 6     |
| "    Cotton .....                   | ...                                | ...     | 168       | ...  | ...     | 24     | ...    | 153      | 24         | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 50       | ...   |
| Medium and Broad Cloths .....       | 6                                  | ...     | 106       | 70   | 6       | 296    | ...    | ...      | 10         | 17      | ...      | ...      | ... | 60       | 10    |
| Complets .....                      | 10                                 | 70      | 310       | 110  | 210     | 1,150  | ...    | 70       | 10         | 130     | ...      | ...      | ... | 80       | ...   |
| Long Ellis .....                    | ...                                | 40      | 740       | 260  | 280     | 1,410  | 60     | 100      | ...        | 20      | ...      | ...      | ... | 60       | ...   |
| Castings .....                      | 160                                | ...     | 410       | 110  | 140     | 2,180  | ...    | 410      | 150        | 110     | 60       | ...      | ... | 200      | ...   |
| Cotton Castings, & Italiane .....   | 120                                | ...     | 4,941     | 200  | 140     | 2,371  | 608    | 5,842    | 690        | ...     | ...      | 160      | ... | 40       | 140   |
| Lustres, Plain .....                | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | 60     | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 180      | ...   |
| Figured Orleans .....               | ...                                | ...     | 40        | ...  | ...     | 60     | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | 200      | ...   |
| Cotton Flannels .....               | ...                                | ...     | 180       | 200  | 180     | 100    | 20     | 440      | 40         | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | ...      | ...   |
| Lead in Pipe .....                  | 218                                | ...     | 114       | 44   | 41      | 146    | ...    | 903      | ...        | 243     | ...      | 44       | ... | ...      | ...   |
| Iron-Nail Rod .....                 | 126                                | ...     | 168       | 417  | 122     | 826    | 790    | 310      | 2,121      | ...     | ...      | 21       | ... | ...      | ...   |
| Kerosine Oil, American .....        | 2,000                              | ...     | 3,700     | ...  | 210     | 10,710 | 1,100  | 10,500   | 4,010      | 300     | ...      | ...      | ... | ...      | ...   |
| "    Russian .....                  | ...                                | ...     | 1,800     | ...  | ...     | ...    | ...    | 9,500    | 2,010      | 800     | ...      | ...      | ... | ...      | ...   |
| "    Peruvian .....                 | ...                                | ...     | ...       | ...  | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...      | ...        | ...     | ...      | ...      | ... | ...      | ...   |

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 30TH JUNE, 1891.

| Goods.                           | As above.     |               | For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891. | Against last year to same term. | June entries. | July entries. | For the year from 1st Jan., 1891. | Against last year to same term. | At date Estimated. | Against 2nd Sept., 1890. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                                  | June entries. | July entries. |                                   |                                 |               |               |                                   |                                 |                    |                          |
| Grey Shirtings +.....            | 160           | 94,974        | 4,397,240                         | 4,678,223                       | ...           | 134,145       | 3,901,005                         | 4,284,959                       | 1,178,879          | 1,608,439                |
| T. Cloths, 32-in. ....           | 675           | 24,500        | 972,423                           | 912,025                         | ...           | 24,608        | 94,685                            | 827,952                         | 291,553            | 276,572                  |
| "    36-in. ....                 | ...           | 5,311         | 156,057                           | 185,368                         | ...           | 14,130        | 227,160                           | 195,121                         | 24,431             | 119,558                  |
| White Shirtings .....            | 90            | 26,082        | 1,447,665                         | 1,312,736                       | ...           | 32,475        | 1,582,775                         | 1,554,589                       | 562,650            | 520,691                  |
| Drills, English and Dutch .....  | ...           | 10,908        | 213,637                           | 246,848                         | ...           | 3,045         | 229,191                           | 129,266                         | 111,191            | 109,175                  |
| "    American .....              | ...           | 18,670        | 535,765                           | 342,793                         | ...           | 20,220        | 629,910                           | 210,490                         | 112,500            | 30,495                   |
| Jeans, English and Dutch .....   | ...           | 1,750         | 109,506                           | 120,629                         | ...           | 4,369         | 1,357,919                         | 150,809                         | 72,313             | 49,203                   |
| "    American .....              | ...           | 100           | 15,280                            | 12,660                          | ...           | ...           | 6,510                             | 28,000                          | 480                | 18,640                   |
| Sheetings, English .....         | ...           | 11,333        | 636,822                           | 639,845                         | ...           | 19,770        | 657,449                           | 423,086                         | 164,934            | 83,997                   |
| "    Am. ....                    | ...           | 40,150        | 1,165,370                         | 910,937                         | ...           | 51,109        | 1,481,710                         | 645,972                         | 179,820            | 93,410                   |
| Dyed Shirtings .....             | ...           | 3,700         | 130,950                           | 103,244                         | ...           | 800           | 95,926                            | 10,209                          | 14,490             | 15,876                   |
| Brs. & Sp. Stripes, White .....  | ...           | 50            | 1,865                             | 3,214                           | ...           | 248           | 1,741                             | 2,488                           | 2,153              | 1,758                    |
| "    Dyed .....                  | ...           | 500           | 26,018                            | 31,089                          | ...           | 1,249         | 21,313                            | 15,634                          | 4,917              | 10,747                   |
| Chintzes .....                   | ...           | 860           | 47,590                            | 50,686                          | ...           | ...           | 44,289                            | 40,840                          | 10,521             | 26,144                   |
| Printed T. Cloths .....          | ...           | 5,847         | 307,879                           | 310,571                         | ...           | 7,866         | 265,639                           | 329,202                         | 156,469            | 194,535                  |
| Printed Twills .....             | ...           | 1,820         | 76,258                            | 68,497                          | ...           | 2,953         | 52,118                            | 77,555                          | 35,929             | 64,336                   |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....       | ...           | 8,500         | 315,201                           | 271,391                         | ...           | 23,465        | 555,390                           | 197,035                         | 322,171            | 71,171                   |
| Velvets .....                    | ...           | 1,396         | 21,476                            | 26,133                          | ...           | 762           | 18,868                            | 22,512                          | 5,799              | 14,083                   |
| Velveteens .....                 | ...           | 168           | 7,971                             | 5,418                           | ...           | 426           | 7,514                             | 3,307                           | 2,772              | 3,979                    |
| Handkerchiefs .....              | ...           | 6,820         | 291,328                           | 323,882                         | ...           | 4,175         | 252,813                           | 110,273                         | 153,161            | 199,467                  |
| Muslins .....                    | ...           | 500           | 203,669                           | 235,390                         | ...           | 769           | 241,205                           | 76,857                          | 57,618             | 36,875                   |
| Lenos & Balzarines .....         | ...           | 528           | 63,162                            | 32,912                          | ...           | 1,195         | 63,751                            | 40,244                          | 14,012             | 10,722                   |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian .....        | 3             | 15,171        | 542,185                           | 232,411                         | ...           | 4,620         | 422,732                           | 285,237                         | 146,157            | 76,009                   |
| "    English .....               | ...           | 885           | 29,679                            | 29,332                          | ...           | 1,503         | 23,464                            | 32,467                          | 18,943             | 20,569                   |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen .....   | ...           | 901           | 27,786                            | 29,116                          | ...           | 480           | 31,516                            | 27,283                          | 7,291              | 24,631                   |
| "    Cotton .....                | ...           | 419           | 13,991                            | 9,709                           | ...           | 504           | 9,842                             | 8,037                           | 1,731              | 5,253                    |
| Medium and Broad Cloths .....    | ...           | 641           | 13,451                            | 15,281                          | ...           | 10            | 14,950                            | 6,697                           | 10,790             | 12,336                   |
| Complets .....                   | 40            | 2,140         | 62,996                            | 58,734                          | ...           | 220           | 59,018                            | 44,912                          | 15,945             | 19,622                   |
| Long Ellis .....                 | ...           | 3,040         | 52,512                            | 47,248                          | ...           | 2,940         | 60,122                            | 47,480                          | 13,285             | 25,481                   |
| Castings .....                   | ...           | 4,020         | 120,745                           | 68,482                          | ...           | 1,828         | 123,534                           | 57,153                          | 32,290             | 50,604                   |
| Cotton Castings & Italiane ..... | ...           | 15,552        | 410,171                           | 405,353                         | ...           | 24,458        | 404,406                           | 338,187                         | 170,495            | 270,181                  |
| Lustres, Plain .....             | ...           | ...           | 2,715                             | 1,610                           | ...           | ...           | 250                               | 1,937                           | ?                  | 1,260                    |
| Figured Orleans .....            | ...           | 340           | 16,154                            | 15,035                          | ...           | ...           | 8,321                             | 6,530                           | 7,909              | 13,908                   |
| Cotton Flannels .....            | ...           | 1,700         | 17,008                            | 15,411                          | ...           | 630           | 22,492                            | 10,818                          | 30,503             | 60,648                   |
| Lead in Pipe .....               | ...           | 1,813         | 69,836                            | 63,373                          | ...           | ...           | 50,793                            | 46,953                          | 19,265             | 23,613                   |
| Iron-Nail Rod .....              | ...           | 4,911         | 137,089                           | 103,031                         | ...           | 4             | 245,596                           | 135,915                         | 127,834            | 163,270                  |
| Kerosine Oil, American .....     | ...           | 32,500        | 1,055,789                         | ...                             | ...           | 15,000        | 1,568,910                         | ...                             | 1,755,314          | ...                      |
| "    Russian .....               | ...           | 14,100        | 512,971                           | ...                             | ...           | 51,699        | 393,120                           | ...                             | 1,304,459          | ...                      |
| "    Peruvian .....              | ...           | ...           | 2,100                             | ...                             | ...           | ...           | 25,000                            | ...                             | 11,332             | ...                      |

\* Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

\* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Yangtze, Glenagie, Empress of India, Minzapore, Doot, Prometheus, Oupack, Glenartney, Titar and Kweilin.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Telemachus, Teucer, additional ex Kaiser-i-hind and Jason, and in Bond ex Prometheus, Glenartney and Titar.

† From the daily returns from the Wharves.

## SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 4th September, 1891.

**BANKS.**—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank* shares have been sold in small quantities at 173% and exchange 73, but to-day they can be obtained from Hongkong at 171%. *Bank of China* shares have been sold from Hongkong at \$15 and \$15½, and locally a few shares have changed hands at \$12.

**INSURANCE.**—In *MARINE* stocks, *Yangtze Insurance* shares are reported sold at \$71. *FIRES.*—*China Fires Co.* shares have changed hands to-day at \$84 and exchange 73, and in *Straits Fires* shares have been sold at \$16.

**MINING.**—*Sheridan Mining Co.* shares are reported sold at \$307 ex dividend, but are wanted to-day at higher rates. *Imuris Mines Co.* shares have been selling freely from Hongkong at \$8 to \$7, and are still offering. *Belmonts* shares have changed hands at \$110, and *Raub's* at c.80.

**CARGO BOAT.**—A few *Shanghai Cargo Boat* shares have found purchasers at \$200, but *Co-operatives* have not been enquired for.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—*Shanghai Land Investment Co.* shares have been sold at \$29.

| SHARES.                                           | No.     | Value.   | Paid up  | POSITIONS FOR LAST REPORT. |                     |             | LAST DIVIDEND, &c. |                  | CASH QUOTATIONS |         |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                                                   |         |          |          | Revenue                    | At Working Account. | Date.       | To Shareholders.   | When pd. or due. | Closing.        | Tails.  |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                     |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.                      | 50,000  | \$125    | \$125    | 6,300,000.00               | 113,872.25          | 6 Aug. 91   | * 1.10             | 14 Aug. 91       | 170 % pr.       | 246.37  |
| New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.                     | 58,800  | £10      | £10      | £170,416.46                | £27,295.71          | 31 Mar. 90  | * 3 %              | 15 Jan. 91       | ...             | 48.68   |
| Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.               | 99,875  | £10      | £11      | £100,000                   | £2,111.15.2         | 31 Dec. 90  | * 0.88             | 14 Feb. 91       | ...             | 11.50   |
| Do. Founders'                                     | 1,250   | £1       | £1       | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | + 25.23            | 14 Feb. 91       | ...             | 756.00  |
| <b>Shipping.</b>                                  |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.                       | 1,000   | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | \$1,232.70          | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$2              | 10 Oct. 89       | ...             | 80.00   |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                         | 49,589  | £10      | £10      | £30,000.00                 | £82.60              | 31 Dec. 90  | + 2½ %             | 1 June 91        | ...             | 28.50   |
| Shanghai Shipping Co.                             | 150     | \$1,000  | \$1,000  | ...                        | \$8,705.74          | 30 June 91  | * 5 %              | 21 July 91       | ...             | 406.00  |
| China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.                   | 12,145  | £20      | £15      | £85,000.00                 | £2,384.17.6         | 31 Dec. 90  | + 7 %              | 24 Apr. 91       | £15             | 67.84   |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.                    | 8,600   | T \$50   | T \$50   | \$12,000.00                | \$15,146.91         | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$3.50           | 20 July 91       | ...             | T. \$56 |
| <b>Docks.</b>                                     |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                                 | 440     | \$500    | \$500    | \$19,500.00                | \$184.81            | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$12             | 15 Jan. 91       | ...             | 400.00  |
| Centang Dock Co.                                  | 950     | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | \$150,388.31        | 31 Dec. 89  | ...                | 14 Jan. 88       | ...             | 35.00   |
| Do. Preference shares                             | 550     | \$60     | \$60     | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | + 5 %              | 4 Apr. 91        | ...             | 65.00   |
| Boyd & Co., Limited                               | 7,800   | \$100    | ...      | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | First year.        | ...              | ...             | 127.50  |
| Do. Founders'                                     | 200     | \$100    | ...      | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | First year.        | ...              | ...             | 200.00  |
| <b>Rail.</b>                                      |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                                  | 2,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$100,000.00               | \$4,959.81          | 31 Dec. 90  | * 6 %              | 20 July 91       | ...             | 204.00  |
| Compagnie du Gaz                                  | 500     | \$100    | \$100    | \$20,473.72                | \$39.14             | 31 Dec. 89  | * 6 %              | 2 Mar. 91        | ...             | 65.00   |
| <b>Insurance (Marine.)</b>                        |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.                     | 24,000  | \$83.33  | \$25     | \$650,000.00               | \$204,929.49        | 30 Apr. 90  | * \$4.50           | 11 Sept. 90      | \$64.00         | 46.82   |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                        | 5,000   | \$200    | \$50     | \$328,254.22               | \$661,417.25        | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$6.23           | 22 Apr. 90       | ...             | 260.00  |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.                 | 10,000  | \$250    | \$25     | \$770,000.00               | \$94,131.59         | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$7              | 20 Oct. 90       | \$56.00         | 70.08   |
| Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.                      | 6,948   | \$100    | \$100    | \$59,112.01                | ...                 | 16 Apr. 91  | * \$6              | 10 Mar. 90       | ...             | 71.00   |
| Chinese Insurance Co., Limited                    | 1,500   | \$1,000  | \$200    | ...                        | \$250,732.36        | 31 Dec. 90  | * 2 %              | 2 Apr. 88        | nominal         | ...     |
| Canton Insurance Office                           | 10,000  | \$250    | \$50     | \$500,000.00               | \$20,425.12         | 30 Sept. 90 | * 10 %             | 5 Jan. 91        | \$112.00        | 81.76   |
| Straits Insurance Co., Limited.                   | 30,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$25,000                   | \$216,615.09        | 31 Dec. 90  | * 5 %              | 15 Apr. 90       | \$16.00         | 11.68   |
| <b>Insurance (Fire.)</b>                          |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Fongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited                   | 8,000   | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,000,000                | \$285,107.23        | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$18             | 4 Mar. 91        | \$315.00        | 229.95  |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Limited                      | 20,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$748,000.00               | \$171,876.04        | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$6              | 0 Mar. 91        | \$85.00         | 62.05   |
| Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                  | 20,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$60,000.00                | \$108,840.55        | 31 Dec. 90  | * 7 %              | 7 Mar. 90        | \$16.00         | 11.68   |
| Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.                     | 29,176  | \$100    | \$20     | \$11,875.91                | \$101,889.71        | 31 Dec. 89  | * \$0.70           | 16 Apr. 90       | \$9.00          | 6.57    |
| <b>Wharves.</b>                                   |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai & P'new Wharf Co.                        | 2,867   | \$100    | \$100    | \$189,089.75               | \$798.20            | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$8              | 2 Mar. 91        | ...             | 250.00  |
| But's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company | 2,100   | \$50     | \$50     | \$10,000.00                | ...                 | 31 Oct. 90  | * 3½ %             | 9 Nov. 90        | ...             | 37.00   |
| P'new Wharf & Godown Co.                          | 2,300   | \$100    | \$100    | \$12,000                   | \$178.57            | 31 Dec. 90  | * 3 %              | 11 Feb. 91       | ...             | 123.50  |
| L'kong & K'oon Wh. & C. Co., Ltd.                 | 20,000  | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | \$348,472.99        | 31 Dec. 90  | * 1.75             | 7 Feb. 91        | \$84.00         | 60.58   |
| <b>Mining.</b>                                    |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Sheridan Mining Co.                               | 3,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$46,430.85                | \$37,111.90         | 17 Mar. 91  | * \$2.00           | 7 July 91        | ...             | 307.00  |
| Mendota Mining Co.                                | 3,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$26,107.90                | \$42,017.63         | 17 Mar. 91  | * \$2.00           | 7 July 91        | ...             | 295.00  |
| Smuggler Mining Co.                               | 5,000   | G. \$100 | G. \$100 | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | * \$1.70           | 6 Jan. 91        | ...             | 150.00  |
| Selsma Tin Mining Co., Ltd.                       | 120,000 | \$5      | \$2      | ...                        | \$840,616.09        | 30 June 90  | None.              | ...              | 0.44            | ...     |
| Do.                                               | 20,000  | \$5      | \$5      | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | ...                | ...              | \$2.75          | 2.01    |
| Imuris Mines, Ltd.                                | 175,000 | £1       | £1       | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | First year.        | ...              | \$7.00          | 5.11    |
| Belmont Consolidated Mining Co                    | 3,500   | \$100    | \$50     | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | ...                | ...              | ...             | 110.00  |
| <b>Cargo Boats.</b>                               |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.                           | 1,000   | \$200    | \$200    | \$3,003.47                 | \$2,686.26          | 31 Dec. 90  | * 4 %              | 5 Aug. 91        | ...             | 200.00  |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.                       | 1,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$5,000.00                 | \$1,985.71          | 31 Dec. 90  | + 2½ %             | 3 Aug. 91        | ...             | 62.50   |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                             |         |          |          |                            |                     |             |                    |                  |                 |         |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.                     | 7,200   | £20      | £20      | \$21,192.00                | \$2,743.42          | 31 Dec. 90  | * 3 %              | 10 July 91       | ...             | 150.00  |
| P'new Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.                 | 5,000   | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | \$32,541.53         | 31 Dec. 90  | None.              | ...              | ...             | 13.00   |
| Hui & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.                | 5,000   | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | \$15,340.12         | 28 Feb. 90  | + 32               | 15 May 90        | ...             | 21.00   |
| Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.                           | 1,500   | \$100    | \$100    | \$10,345.85                | \$2,201.51          | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$6              | 25 Feb. 91       | \$130.00        | 94.90   |
| New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.                   | 300     | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | \$676.14            | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$7              | 11 Mar. 91       | ...             | 95.00   |
| Sb. Land Investment Co., Ltd.                     | 20,000  | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | \$456.70            | 31 Dec. 90  | * 4½ %             | 4 Mar. 91        | ...             | 29.00   |
| J. Jewell & Co., Ltd.                             | 1,200   | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | \$12,308.34         | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$5              | 15 May 91        | \$95.00         | 69.35   |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.                   | 1,800   | \$50     | \$50     | \$1,000.00                 | \$1,376.56          | 31 Dec. 90  | * \$2.50           | 31 Mar. 91       | ...             | 50.00   |
| Major Brothers, Limited                           | 6,000   | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | * \$2.50           | 24 Nov. 90       | ...             | 53.00   |
| Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.                   | 1,300   | \$100    | \$100    | \$17,500.00                | \$1,185.66          | 31 May 89   | * \$8              | 31 May 90        | \$125.00        | 91.25   |
| Shanghai Sunata Tobacco Co.                       | 650     | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | \$5,517.45          | 31 Dec. 90  | None.              | ...              | \$250.00        | 182.50  |
| Do. do. new issue                                 | 600     | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | ...                | ...              | \$150.00        | 109.50  |
| Shanghai Lankat do., Ltd.                         | 1,600   | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | First year.        | ...              | ...             | 70.00   |
| L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited                     | 1,500   | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | * 7½ %             | 15 Aug. 90       | ...             | 50.00   |
| Do.                                               | 500     | \$50     | \$50     | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | * 7½ %             | 15 Aug. 90       | ...             | 32.00   |
| Shanghai Ice Co.                                  | 360     | \$100    | \$100    | ...                        | ...                 | ...         | First year.        | ...              | ...             | 110.00  |

| LOANS.                                | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of interest. | When Payable. | Closing.   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| Shanghai Loan, Debentures—1883        | \$45,000.00     | \$45,000.00  | \$100          | 7 %               | Dec. & June.  | \$105.00   |
| Do. 1885                              | \$30,000.00     | \$30,000.00  | \$100          | 7 %               | Do.           | \$105 nom. |
| Do. 1888                              | \$70,000.00     | \$70,000.00  | \$100          | 6 %               | Do.           | \$103 "    |
| China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures. | \$300,000       | \$170,000    | \$100          | 7 %               | Quarterly     | \$102(a)   |
| Lyceum Theatre Debentures             | \$17,000.00     | \$17,000.00  | \$25           | * 4 %             | 15 Sept. '90  | \$11.00    |
| Chinese Ind. Government Loan 1884     | \$1,594,700.14  | \$688,145.05 | \$500          | 8 %               | 15th Oct.     | \$500 (a)  |
| Do. do. 1886                          | \$767,200.00    | \$732,950.00 | \$250          | 7 %               | Mar. & Sept.  | \$275.00   |

\* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. || Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.